This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

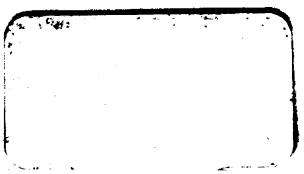
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES
3 3433 08248236 9



MAPS, PLANS,

VIEWS AND COINS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

TRAVELS

OF

ANACHARSIS THE YOUNGER

IN

GREECE,

DURING THE MIDDLE OF THE FOURTH CENTURY BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA.

VOL. V.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATER-NOSTER ROW;
AND FOR L. WHITE, DUBLIN.

M.DCC.XCVI.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
553764B
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
E 1850 L

TABLE

OF THE

PLATES.

No.		
1.	Greece and the Grecian Iſlands. . .	INTRODUCTION.
2.	Plan of the Paſs of Thermopylæ. . .	
3.	Plan of the Battle of Salamis. . . .	
4.	Eſſay on the Battle of Platæa. . . .	
5.	Chart of the Palus Mæotis and Pontus Euxinus.	CHAP. I.
6.	The Boſphorus of Thrace.	
7.	The Helleſpont.	CHAP. II.
8.	Plan of the Environs of Athens. . .	CHAP. VI.
9.	Attica, Megaris, and Part of the Iſland of Eubœa.	
10.	Plan of the Academy and its Environs.	CHAP. VII.
11.	Plan of a Græcian Paleſtra, after Vitruvius.	CHAP. VIII.
12.	Plan of Athens.	CHAP. XII.
13.	Plan and Elevation of the Propylæa.	
14.	Plan of the Temple of Theſeus, Elevation and View of the Parthenon.	
15.	Phocis and Doris.	CHAP. XXII.
16.	Eſſay on the Environs of Delphi and View of Parnaſſus.	

No. 17. Plan of a Grecian Houſe after Vitruvius. . . . . CHAP. XXV.
18. Boeotia. . . . . CHAP. XXXIV.
19. Theſſaly. . . . . CHAP. XXXV.
20. Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phliaſia and Achaia. . . . . CHAP. XXXVII.
21. Elis and Triphylia. . . . . } CHAP. XXXVIII.
22. Eſſay on the Topography of Olympia. }
23. Meſſenia. . . . . CHAP. XL.
24. Laconia and the Iſland of Cythera. }
25. Eſſay on the Topography of Sparta and its Environs. . . . . } CHAP. XLI.
26. Arcadia. . . . . CHAP. LII.
27. Argolis, Epidauria, Troezenia, Hermionis, the Iſle of Ægina and Cynuria. . . . . CHAP. LIII.
28. Plato on the Promontory of Surinam, diſcourſing to his Diſciples. *View.* CHAP. LIX.
29. Ancient Greek Theatre. . . . . CHAP. LXX.
30. The Cyclades. . . . . CHAP. LXXVI.
31. Coins from the Cabinet of the King of France. . . . . .

CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

MAPS OF ANCIENT GREECE:

COMPILED

FOR THE *TRAVELS OF ANACHARSIS THE YOUNGER*,

BY M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.

IN geography, when a map is copied from another map, the imitation ſhould be candidly avowed; and when it differs eſſentially from all other maps of the ſame country, the authorities on which ſuch difference is founded ſhould be aſſigned. In compliance with this principle, I ſhall proceed to explain, as ſuccinctly as poſſible, the guides I have followed, and the reaſons by which I have been influenced, in compiling the maps of Ancient Greece, which accompany the Travels of Anacharſis.

In this examination I ſhall not include the particular plans, becauſe each of them would furniſh matter for one, or even for more than one memoir. I muſt, however, acknowledge, that thoſe of the battles of Salamis and Platæa would have been very imperfect, if the Count de la Luzerne, the preſent miniſter for naval affairs, had not been ſo obliging as to favour me with his advice, and read the ancient authors with my drawings before him. I am likewiſe indebted to the Count de Choiſeul-Gouffier, for his generous communications of all the plans and ſurveys he had taken in the country; and it is certain that the moſt accurate of my maps are thoſe which

are laid down after his plans. They are almoſt all by M. Foucherot, engineer for bridges and cauſeways*, who not only put into my hands his drawings and manuſcript journals, but has alſo deſcribed to me, as diſtinctly as poſſible, the parts of his route where he had not time to take obſervations, and which were neceſſary to my deſign. The geographical collection for foreign affairs, in which the late Count de Vergennes permitted me to make reſearches, has alſo furniſhed me with a number of other plans of ports and iſlands; and I have found in the library of the king, though not the entire voyage of the Abbé Fourmont, yet at leaſt ſeveral fragments of it, of which I have made every poſſible uſe.

The heirs of the late M. D'Anville have alſo communicated to me the notes of that celebrated geographer, to whom the ſcience of geography is ſo much indebted, and whoſe very errors are reſpectable, ſince they only prove the imperfection of geographical knowledge at the time when he compiled his maps. I have alſo found in ſome geographical manuſcripts of the late M. Freret, well known for his profound erudition, digeſted extracts from the Portulans†, which I ſhall frequently have occaſion to cite. It now only remains for me to ſpeak of a work on geography, in modern Greek, by Meletius, archbiſhop of Athens, and a native of Joannina in Epirus, written about the end of the laſt century, and printed at Venice, in 1728, in one volume folio. I have made uſe of it in ſeveral inſtances, for the northern parts of Greece; but I could not for the Peloponneſus, becauſe the maps of that peninſula were already engraved before this work fell into my hands. I muſt likewiſe add that, if my maps are leſs imperfect than thoſe which have preceded them, they are indebted for a part of their merit to the author of the Travels of Anacharſis, who has aſſiſted me in my enquiries, and diſcuſſed with me ſeveral eſſential points.

I likewiſe ſhall not include in this examination the chart of the Palus Mæotis and Pontus Euxinus, becauſe time and

* Ingénieur des ponts et chauſſées.

† Collections of charts, ſurveys and deſcriptions of different ports, roads, &c.

events having furnished us with a considerable accession to our knowledge of those places since it has been completed, it would be necessary to lay it down entirely anew. I shall therefore confine myself to the general map of Greece, and the particular maps of each of its provinces.

I have made use of all the astronomical observations that I have been able to procure, when I have found them accurate; and, in defect of these, have had recourse to the distances given by the ancients and moderns. But it will be first necessary to give an account of the measures I have employed.

In all the maps, I have used, for the comparative scale, the common French leagues of 2,500 toises, because they have appeared to me in general to correspond very nearly with the hour's journey employed by travellers in these countries. The Olympian stadium, which in my maps I estimate at 94 toises 3 feet, is deduced from the length which M. le Roi assigns to the Grecian foot[1]. As to the Pythian stadium, it is that which M. D'Anville has before used, and which he fixes at one tenth part of the Roman mile, or four fifths of the Olympian stadium[2]. I have named it Pythian, because it appears to me to have been principally in use in the north of Greece; and because, according to the remark of Spon[3], the stadium which still exists at Delphi is shorter than that of Athens. By the measures which we have of the latter, it appears that it was of the length, or nearly so, of the Olympian stadium. It is true that Censorinus[4], when comparing the stadia which he calls Italian, Olympian and Pythian, makes the latter consist of 1000 feet: while the first, according to him, only contains 625, and the second 600. But Aulus Gellius, who wrote in Greece, expressly says[5] that the Olympian was the longest of all the stadia; and besides M. D'Anville[6], and before him Lucas Pextus, have already remarked that Censorinus here distinguishes the Italian from the Olympian stadium, only from not knowing the difference of the feet of which they were composed, and that

[1] Le Roi, Ruines de la Grèce, t. i. p. 32.
[2] D'Anville, Trait. des Mes. Itin.
[3] Spon, Voyag. t. iii. p. 38.
[4] Censor. de Die Nat. cap. 13.
[5] Aul. Gell. Noct. Att. lib. 1, cap. 1.
[6] D'Anville, Trait. des Mes. Itin. p. 14 & 70.

625 Roman feet are equal to 600 Grecian Olympian feet. We cannot therefore rely on the meaſure of the Pythian ſtadium of Cenſorinus. Yet if we take the 1000 feet for the meaſure of the diaulus, or double ſtadium, we ſhall ſtill have, for the length of the Pythian ſtadium, 500 feet, which are exactly four-fifths of 625 Roman feet. However this may be, the Pythian ſtadium, being ſhorter by one-fifth than the Olympian ſtadium, muſt be equal to 75 toiſes 5 feet 2 inches 4$\frac{4}{5}$ lines, French meaſure, or, to avoid fractions, 76 toiſes (161 yards, 2 feet Eng.), as it has been eſtimated by M. D'Anville[7].

I have ſometimes made uſe of a ſtill ſhorter ſtadium, or that which M. D'Anville calls the Macedonian, or Egyptian[8], and which he eſtimates, in ſeveral places, from fifty toiſes to fifty-four, or even more.

The projection of the general map is on the hypotheſis which conſiders the earth as a plane; at leaſt the diminution of the degrees of longitude is calculated from the table at the end of the Supplements to the Aſtronomy of M. de la Lande[9]; for the difference between this hypotheſis and that of the ſpherical figure of the earth is almoſt inſenſible on the ſcale that I have choſen. The meridians being right lines on my map, their intervals have been aſcertained by the tangents of the parallels 36 and 40; and I have always taken the degree of latitude at 57000 toiſes, in round numbers, as it has been eſtimated in the table of M. Schulze[1], for the latitude of 39 degrees. It is not neceſſary to mention that the curvature of the parallels has been determined and laid down on each meridian from the difference of the ſecant and the radius; but it may be proper to remark that, if the parallels are right lines on the particular maps, it is becauſe it would otherwiſe have been very difficult to lay down the different bearings of which I ſhall have occaſion to ſay more preſently; and becauſe, beſides, the curvature would have been ſcarcely perceivable. I have likewiſe not marked the longitude on the particular maps; becauſe,

---

[7] D'Anville, Trait. des Meſ. Itin. p. 71.

[8] Id. Eclairciſ. Geogr. ſur l'Anc. Gaule, p. 162; Trait. des Meſ. Itin. p. 93.

[9] De la Lande, Aſtronom. t. iv. p. 770.

[1] Id. ibid. p. 777.

having no obſervation relative to it through the whole extent of country which they repreſent, it would have been neceſſary at leaſt to reach Salonichi, from which it muſt have been computed.

The general map, on the contrary, is ſupported by ſeveral obſervations of longitude and latitude. The poſition of Conſtantinople, formerly Byzantium, is taken from the *Connoiſſance des Temps* for the year 1788; and the latitude and longitude of Salonichi, formerly Therma, at the bottom of the Thermaic Gulf; of Smyrna, on the coaſt of Aſia; and Candia and Canea, in the iſland of Crete, have been obſerved by father Feuillée. M. de Chazelles has given us the latitude of Rhodes, and other navigators have furniſhed me with that of ſeveral of the iſlands of the Archipelago.

I have not been able to make uſe of the obſervation of father Feuillée at Milo, becauſe it appears to me erroneous. M. D'Anville had before judged it to be ſo, ſince the longitude which he aſſigns to that iſland in his maps differs by about twenty minutes from that of father Feuillée. The longitude of Melos in my map is almoſt the ſame with that in which it is laid down by M. D'Anville.

The particular maps have for their baſis: 1. The obſervations of latitude taken by Vernon at Athens, Negropont, or Chalcis, in Eubœa, and Sparta. 2. Two obſervations of latitude, which I found in the papers of M. Freret. They were taken by M. de Chazelles, one in the port of the iſland of Zante, or Zacynthus, and the other to the ſouth of Cape Matapan, or Tænarum, directly weſt of the moſt ſouthern point of the iſland of Cythera. 3. The latitude of Volo, formerly Pagaſæ, at the bottom of the Pagaſitic Gulf, in Theſſaly, given by Dapper, though I know not whence he obtained it. 4. That of Corfu, from the tables of Riccioli and Pimentel. 5. That of Durazzo, or Epidamnus, in Illyricum, according to the table of Philip Lanſberge. And, 6. The latitude and longitude of Salonichi, to which I have had recourſe to determine the longitude of all Greece in the general map.

The latitude of Athens, from which I have taken my departure for all my particular maps, according to the obſerva-

tions of Vernon[2], is 38° 5′. M. D'Anville mentions another observation, which places that city in 38° 4′ only[3]; but as I have not found it among his papers, I have followed that of Vernon.

I have adjusted to the position of Athens the plan of the bay and isle of Coulouri, which was taken by M. Foucherot in 1781, and which I have accurately copied in my plan of the battle of Salamis. I have also adjusted to the same position, a manuscript map of the Gulf of Engia, taken by the marquis de Chabert, in 1776. This map has likewise given me the figure of all the islands of the Saronic Sea, the point of Cape Scyllæum, and even the position of the Acrocorinthus. The bearing of the promontory of Sunium from the summit of the mountain in Ægina, does not, indeed, accord with that given by Wheler[4]; but the position of the Acrocorinthus is also in this map more southerly than that of Athens, by about four thousand one hundred and fifty toises, or a little more than four minutes of latitude, precisely as I found it in 1782. I have ascertained this position entirely from comparing and combining the bearings given by Wheler of Athens and Mount Hymettus, from the Acro-corinthus[5], and of the Acro-corinthus from mount Hymettus[6]; for I then had not seen the map of M. de Chabert. The latitude of Corinth therefore cannot be, as the observation of Vernon makes it, 38° 14′[7]; but must be about 38° 1′ 30″, as it is laid down in my maps.

The situation of Corinth thus determined, I have adjusted to its position a map of the Isthmus, taken geometrically by the Venetians in 1697, of which an engraving has been given by Bellin, in his description of the gulf of Venice and the Morea[8]. This map, which is constructed with great care, has enabled me to assign with sufficient accuracy the situation of the promontory Olmiæ, though it is not found in it. Wheler has observed, that this promontory bears north-north-east of the

[2] Journal de Vernon, à la suite de la Reponse de Spon à la Critique de Guillet, p. 302.

[3] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce.

[4] Wheler's Journey, book vi. p. 449.

[5] Id. ibid. p. 443.

[6] Id. ibid. p. 410.

[7] Journal de Vernon, p. 302.

[8] Bellin, Descript. du Golfe de Ven. pl. xlviii. p. 230.

Acro-corinthus[2]; and Livy ſays, that a temple of Juno Acræa, built on this promontory, was only about ſeven Roman miles diſtant from Corinth[1].

Between Corinth and Argos, the ancients, according to Strabo, reckoned two hundred ſtadia[2]; and, at preſent, about eight or nine hours are required to go, by the ſhorteſt road[3], from Corinth to Napoli di Romania, or Nauplia, which is but a little farther than Argos. In my maps, the diſtance between Corinth and Argos, in a right line, is one hundred and eighty Olympian ſtadia, and about ſeven hours and one-third, of twenty-five hundred toiſes each, between Corinth and Nauplia.

Argos has always been placed in the maps almoſt due ſouth of Corinth: but the ſituation of the ſouthern coaſt of Argolis, and in particular the poſition of the iſle of Hydræa, has obliged me to lay it down much more to the weſt. The citadel of Argos, Nauplia, or Napoli, and Tiryns, at preſent Old Napoli, are laid down from obſervations, taken on the ſpot by M. Fouchetot, from two different ſtations; firſt, on coming out of a defile near Mycenæ, and afterwards from the city of Argos itſelf. From the latter ſtation, M. Foucherot has alſo obſerved the bearing of that part of the coaſt of Laconia which advances moſt to the eaſt. All theſe obſervations have been taken according to the north indicated by the compaſs; but I have rectified them to the true meridian, by allowing for the variation of the needle 13° 15′ towards the weſt, which was found to be its variation in theſe countries, by M. de Chabert, in 1776.

To the ſituation of Nauplia, or Napoli, I have adjuſted two manuſcript charts, taken in 1735, by the late M. Verguin, engineer in the naval ſervice. They have furniſhed me with the coaſt and iſlands of Argolis, from the confines of Laconia to Cape Acra. I ſhall ſay nothing of the merit of theſe charts, but content myſelf with referring to M. D'Anville[4], who did not make uſe of them till he had aſcertained their accuracy.

---

[2] Wheler's Journey, book vi. p. 443.

[1] Liv. lib. 32, ap. 23.

[2] Strab. lib. 8, p. 377.

[3] Pocock, t. iii. p. 175. Foucherot, Voyag. manuſcr.

[4] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce.

Some obſervations that have been taken of the bearings of the neighbouring places from Cape Acra, and the iſlands Tiparenus and Ariſtera, now the iſles of Eſpeci and Eſpeci-Poulo, have given me the poſition of Mount Buporthmos, and the iſlands Aperopia and Hydræa. Theſe obſervations, which I have found among the papers of M. Freret, have appeared to me to be by M. Verguin, which has induced me to make uſe of them with confidence. The figure of theſe iſlands, and that of the coaſt oppoſite to Scyllæum, are taken from another manuſcript chart, drawn by the pilot Vidal, in 1735, which I have compared with that of this ſame coaſt, given by Deſmouceaux[5].

The ſituation of Hermione, now Caſtri, is likewiſe aſcertained by its diſtance from Trœzen, or Damala. M. Fourmont ſays[6], that he employed four or five hours in going from one of theſe places to the other. That of the iſland Hydræa is alſo given by the obſervation of Tournefort[7], of its bearing from his ſtation in the iſland of Zia, formerly Ceos; and the latter is laid down from its diſtance from the promontory of Sunium, and from the bearings obſerved by Wheler from that promontory[8] which extend to Anti-Milo.

Leaving Argos, Pliny has enabled me to determine the breadth of Peloponneſus. He ſays, that the diſtance from Argos to Olympia, croſſing Arcadia, is ſixty-eight Roman miles[9]. I have taken theſe in a right line; becauſe, after having conſidered the road which paſſes through Megalopolis, I have found that it does not depart much from a right line, and yet gives a conſiderably greater diſtance. In fact, the table of Peutinger[1] gives twelve miles from Olympia to Melænæ, twenty-two from Melænæ to Megalopolis, and twenty from Megalopolis to Tegea. From Tegea to Argos the diſtance is wanting; but this is eaſily ſupplied from modern travellers. M. Foucherot[2] reckons ten hours journey between Napoli di Romania and Tripolizza; and

[5] Extrait du Voyag. de Deſmouceaux à la ſuite du Voyag. de Corn. le Bruyn, t. v. p. 466.

[6] Fourmont, Voyag. manuſcr. de l'Argolide.

[7] Tournef. Voyag. t. i. p. 341.

[8] Wheler's Journey, book vi. p. 449.

[9] Plin. lib. 4, cap. 6, t. 1. p. 196.

[1] Peuting Tab. Segm. 7, edit. Scheyb. Vindob. 1753, in fol.

[2] Foucherot, Voyag. manuſcr.

we ſhall be convinced that the latter town is near the place where Tegea ſtood, if, with the abbé Fourmont, we find the ſite of Tegea in Palæo-Tripolizza, or Old Tripolizza. We may therefore reckon eighty-ſeven or eighty-eight Roman miles from Olympia to Argos, or Nauplia, paſſing through Megalopolis; and thus the reduction of the diſtance to ſixty-eight in a right line will ſtill be very great.

Tripolizza is at preſent the capital of the Morea, or Peloponneſus, and the reſidence of a pacha, or mouhaſil, who is governor of the whole country. It is a modern town; but Leondari is not the ancient Megalopolis, as has been hitherto ſuppoſed, on the authority of M. de Fourmont[3]. Leondari is built on the declivity of Mount Taygetus, and Megalopolis was ſituated in the plain beyond the Alpheus. I am therefore inclined to believe that the ſite of the latter city is at the place called Sinano, which M. Fourmont has taken, without ſufficient proof, for the ancient Mantinea[4]; and within the extenſive circuit of which he ſays there are many ruins[5]. Leondari is probably the ancient Leuctra mentioned in Xenophon[6], which ſhut in one of the entrances of Laconia. Olympia ſubſiſts in a ſmall place now called Miraca. Mr. Chandler and M. Foucherot[7] found there but few ruins: but M. Fauvel, who accompanied M. Foucherot, has been more ſucceſsful in a ſecond journey, which he made in 1787 by order of the count de Choiſeul-Gouffier. He then diſcovered the hippodrome, the ſtadium, the theatre, and the temple of Jupiter; ſo that we ſhall ſoon be in poſſeſſion of the exact dimenſions of all theſe relics of antiquity.

To place Olympia in my maps, its diſtance from Argos, however, was not ſufficient; it was neceſſary alſo to obtain its latitude. This has been deduced from that of Zante, or Zacynthus, in the iſland of the ſame name; obſerved, as I have already ſaid, by M. de Chazelles: which obſervation, taken in

---

[3] Fourmont, Lett. Manuſcr. à la Bibl. du Roi.

[4] Fourmont, ibid.

[5] Mem. de l'Acad. des Bell. Lettr. t. vii. p. 356.

[6] Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc. lib. 6, p. 607.

[7] Chandler's Travels in Greece, chap. lxxvi. p. 294. Foucherot, Voyag. Manuſcr.

the harbour, directly to the east of the castle[8], fixes the latitude of Zante at 37° 46′ 32″.

The road of Zante, from the city to Cape Basilico, the eastern extremity of the island, has been laid down from a plan taken by M. Verguin: and the able navigators, according to Bellin[9], when sailing between this cape and that of Tornese, anciently Chelonites, on the Continent, have observed the former to bear south-west, and the latter north-east. The distance between these two Capes is given differently by different travellers; but I have made it, with Texeira, exactly ten Italian miles[1].

From Cape Chelonites, Strabo says that two hundred and eighty stadia were reckoned to the mouth of the Alphæus[2]. The Portulans, from several bearings, give reason to conclude, on the whole, that the direction was south-east by south; and I have therefore placed the mouth of the Alpheus in this direction from Cape Chelonites. I have not, however, in my maps, allowed more than two hundred and twenty-five Olympian stadia for the distance between these two points; because the coast, in this space, makes great bays and a great projection; and because, besides, Mr. Chandler and M. Foucherot, who made the journey by land from Pyrgo, near the mouth of the Alpheus, to Chiarenza, anciently Cyllene, not far from Cape Chelonites, give reason to believe that they did not employ more than nine hours in going from one of those places to the other[3].

From the mouth of the Alpheus to Olympia I have followed a small drawing which M. Foucherot drew for me of his route; and which agrees with Pausanias, who reckons a hundred and twenty stadia from Olympia to Letrini[4]. The latter place was at the mouth of the Alpheus; we must therefore correct Strabo, who makes the distance between the mouth of that river and Olympia but eighty stadia[5].

---

[8] Note Manuscr. de M. Freret.
[9] Bellin, Descript. du Golfe de Ven.
[1] Texeira, Viage, p. 208: en Amberes, 1610, in 8vo.
[2] Strab. lib. 8, p. 343.
[3] Chandler's Travels in Greece, chap. 73, p. 284. Foucherot, Voyag. Manuf.
[4] Pausan. lib. 6, cap. 22, p. 510.
[5] Strab. lib. 8, p. 343.

The greater part of the Portulans, Levanto[6], and many maps, agree in making Prodano, anciently the iſland Prote, on the coaſt of Meſſenia, bear ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Cape Baſilico, in the iſle of Zante; and alſo of Cape Chelonites. It is preciſely in this direction, with reſpect to the former of theſe capes, that I have placed that iſland in my maps: but for the diſtance I have followed in preference the Portulan of Romagna, becauſe that alone can be made to agree with the diſtances taken by land; thoſe given by the others being either too great or too little.

From Prote to Pylos in Meſſenia, at preſent old Navarins, or Zonchio, three Portulans give for the diſtance ten miles. Theſe miles are Greek miles, and are conſequently reduced in my maps to ſix Italian miles and two-thirds. The direction is eaſt-ſouth-eaſt.

To the poſition of Pylos I have afterwards adjuſted two manuſcript maps by M. Verguin, of which M. D'Anville has alſo made uſe[7]. I could not follow more accurate guides than theſe maps: they have conducted me to Cape Gallo, anciently the promontory of Acritas, at the entrance of the gulf of Meſſenia. Thence it was eaſy for me to aſcend to Corone, now Coron. That city was ſomewhat more than a hundred and ſixty ſtadia from the promontory of Acritas, according to Pauſanias[8]; and travellers[9] reckon by land from Modon, anciently Methone, to Coron, ſix hours journey, or eighteen Italian miles.

From Coron navigators, according to Bellin[1], have obſerved Cape Gros, anciently Thyrides, in Laconia, to bear ſouth-eaſt and five degrees to the ſouth. The variation appears to me corrected in this bearing. This cape is not far from Tænarum, now Cape Matapan. Pauſanias reckons only ſeventy ſtadia

---

[6] Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 106.

[7] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 20.

[8] Pauſan. lib. 4, cap. 34, p. 365 et 367.

[9] Breydenbach, Peregr. Terr. Sanct. p. 31: Mogunt. 1486, in fol. Pellegrin, Voyag. de la Morée, p. 7. Foucherot, Voyag. Manuſcr.

[1] Bellin Deſcript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 202.

between them [2]; and Bellin says that Matapan is distant from Cape Gallo, or the promontory of Acritas, thirty miles, or ten marine leagues, to the east-south-east [3]. This distance, which is the breadth of the entrance of the gulf of Messenia, is much greater according to the Portulans. Pliny, however, makes it less [4]; on which account I have adhered to the measure given by Bellin, and employed it in a right line in my maps.

From Tænarum it was not difficult for me to gain the promontory of Malea. M. Verguin, from the latter cape, had taken the bearing of the former, from two different stations; and thus determined the position of the promontory of Tænarum with respect to that of Malea. By taking the opposite directions, I have ascertained the position of Malea from Tænarum. All the environs of the former cape are laid down from a manuscript chart of the same M. Verguin, which has given me the coast from the promontory of Malea, now Cape St. Angelo, to the isle of Cervi, inclusively; as also the northern coast of the island of Cerigo, or Cythera. To this chart is added another of the anchoring place of St. Nicholas, anciently the Phœnician port, in the same island of Cythera. The remainder of the island is taken from Coronelli [5], whose description has been compared with other materials. The isle of Cervi was formerly only a peninsula, the most southerly point of which was called Onu-gnathos, or the jaw-bone of the ass.

In the interior part of Peloponnesus, Lacedæmon, or Sparta, is laid down from its distance from Megalopolis. Pausanias says, that from Sparta to Olympia the distance is six hundred and sixty stadia [6]; and Livy informs us that the road passed through Megalopolis [7]. We have seen that the table of Peutinger reckons, in two distances, thirty-four Roman miles from Olympia to Megalopolis. These thirty-four miles make two hundred and seventy-two Olympian stadia; which, subducted

2 Pausan. lib. 3, cap. 25, p. 276.
3 Bellin, ibid. p. 200.
4 Plin. lib. 4, cap. 5, t. i. p. 193.
5 Coronelli, Descript. de la Morée, p. 82. Paris, 1687, in fol.
6 Pausan. lib. 6, cap. 16, p. 492.
7 Liv. lib. 45, cap. 28.

from ſix hundred and ſixty, leave three hundred and eighty-eight ſtadia for the diſtance from Megalopolis to Sparta. The diſtance in my maps, in a right line, is three hundred and thirty ſtadia; and Sparta is placed in the latitude of 37° 10′ N. according to the obſervation of Vernon[8].

It has not been the ſame with Coron; I have not been able to place this city in the latitude obſerved by Vernon[9]. The ſouthern part of Peloponneſus, however, as I have already ſaid, reſts on an obſervation of latitude made at ſea by M. de Chazelles, to the ſouth of Cape Tænarum or Matapan, and directly weſt of the moſt ſouthern point of the iſland of Cythera[1]. This obſervation aſcertains the latitude of the extreme point of Cerigo to be 36° 10′ N.

In the northern part of Peloponneſus, the ſituation of Dyme in Achaia is determined by its diſtance from Olympia. From Olympia to Elis there were two roads: one through the plain, three hundred ſtadia in length[2]; and the other, which was the ſhorteſt, over the mountain. By the latter, it was reckoned twelve miles, or ninety-ſix ſtadia, from Olympia to Pylos near Elis[3], and ſeventy or eighty ſtadia from Pylos to Elis itſelf[4]; in the whole, a hundred and ſixty-ſix, or a hundred and ſeventy-ſix, ſtadia, from Olympia to Elis. From the latter city, proceeding into Achaia, Pauſanias reckons a hundred and fifty-ſeven ſtadia[5] to the paſſage of the river Lariſſus; and he adds[6], that from this river to Dyme it is about four hundred ſtadia. All theſe diſtances appear to me accurate except the laſt, which cannot be made to agree with the meaſures taken at ſea. Paulmier has indeed perceived that there muſt be an error in this number[7]; but he has not corrected it. I would propoſe to ſubſtitute in the Greek the numeral letter which denotes forty for that which ſignifies four hundred; and we ſhall then have

[8] Journal de Vernon, p. 302.
[9] Id. Ibid.
[1] Note Manuſcr. de M. Freret.
[2] Strab. lib. 8, p. 367. Pauſan. lib. 6, cap. 22, p. 510.
[3] Plin. lib. 4, cap. 5, t. i, p. 193.
[4] Diod. Sic. lib. 14, p. 248. Pauſan. lib. 6, p. 509.
[5] Pauſan. ibid. cap. 26, p. 520.
[6] Id. lib. 7, cap. 17, p. 564.
[7] Palmer, Exercit. p. 412.

three hundred and sixty-three, or three hundred and seventy-three, stadia, for the distance from Olympia to Dyme. My maps give more than three hundred and twenty in a right line.

I could not place Dyme at a greater distance from Olympia. Dyme was only sixty stadia from the promontory of Araxus, according to Strabo[8]; and the Venetian Portulan reckons only eighteen miles in a right line from this cape to Chelonites, the situation of which has already been determined.

M. Verguin has taken the plan of an anchoring place situated to the east of the promontory of Araxus, now Cape Papa, which extends to Dyme. From this anchoring place the town of Patras, anciently Patræ, has been observed, according to Bellin[9], to bear east by north. The variation appears to me to have been corrected in this observation. But the distance from Dyme to Patræ, according to several ancient authors, is a hundred and twenty stadia[1]: from the promontory of Araxus to Patræ, therefore, the distance was a hundred and eighty stadia. In my maps it is a hundred and sixty-four, or a hundred and sixty-five, in a right line.

The situation of Patræ is also determined by its distance from the isthmus of Corinth. This distance is seven hundred and twenty stadia, according to Agatheremus[2]; and there is no reason to suspect an error, since Pliny estimates it at the same. The latter says that the length of the gulf of Corinth, or of the sea of Crissa, to the isthmus, is eighty-five miles[3]; and he adds, that from the promontory of Rhium it is five miles to Patræ[4]; in the whole, ninety miles, which make exactly seven hundred and twenty stadia. This measure also agrees very well with some particular distances on the coast of Achaia, given by Pausanias and the Peutinger table[5]. In my maps, the distance in a right line between the part of the isthmus on the sea of

---

8 Strab. lib. 8, p. 337.

9 Bellin, Descript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 186.

1 Apollod. in Steph. Frag. voc. Δύμη. Strab. ibid. p. 386. Pausan. lib. 7. cap. 18, p. 567, 568. Peuting. Tab. Segm. 7.

2 Agathem. lib. 1. cap. 4, p. 10, ap. Geograph. Min. Græc. t. ii.

3 Plin. lib. 4, cap. 4, t. i. p. 192.

4 Id. ibid. cap. 5, p. 193.

5 Pausan. lib. 7, passim. Peuting. Tab. segm. 7.

Criſſa, where a wall terminates, and the poſition of Patræ, is ſix hundred and ſixty-five ſtadia. It may perhaps be thought that I have not made a ſufficient allowance in reducing the itinerary meaſure to a right line; but it is to be obſerved that the coaſt is almoſt ſtraight, and makes no other elbow than that of the cape of Sicyon. This cape has been obſerved by Wheler[6] to bear north-weſt by north of the Acro-corinthus; and the Greek and Venetian Portulans place Patræ in the direction of weſt by ſouth, and even weſt-ſouth-weſt, from that cape.

In front of Patræ is the iſland of Cefalonia, anciently Cephallenia, which, according to Strabo[7], is only eighty ſtadia diſtant from the promontory of Chelonites in Peloponneſus, and ſixty from the iſland of Zacynthus. The figure of it is taken from a Venetian chart, the ſame that M. D'Anville has made uſe of[8]. This chart, which appears to me to have been drawn with care, has alſo furniſhed me with a part of the iſland of Ithaca, now Teaki; and the ports ſituated in the north of the latter iſland are laid down from a plan taken by M. Verguin.

From Cephallenia Strabo again reckons fifty ſtadia to Leucadia[9]. But this diſtance is erroneous: for navigators eſtimate it at not leſs than three marine leagues, or nine Italian miles[1]; at which diſtance I have placed theſe two iſlands in my map, following the bearing which the Venetian Portulan has given between the moſt northern cape of Cefalonia and the moſt ſouthern of Leucadia. The latter iſland is now called St. Maura, and was long only a peninſula: it is laid down from a map of Coronelli's, of which M. D'Anville has alſo made uſe[2]. The coaſt of the oppoſite continent, towards Alyzia, as well as the iſlands between that and Leucadia, are taken from a plan by M. Verguin.

The town Leucas was not ſituated in the ſame place as that of St. Maura is at preſent. The ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen at ſome

[6] Wheler's Journey, b. 6, p. 442.
[7] Strab. lib. 10, p. 456 et 458.
[8] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 10, 21.
[9] Strab. lib. 10, p. 456.
[1] Coronelli, Deſcript. de la Morée, p. 65. Beſlin. Deſcript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 163.
[2] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 20.

diſtance on the ſea-ſhore, and in a place where the iſland approaches neareſt to the main land. It was built by the Corinthians, on the iſthmus by which the iſland anciently was joined to the continent; but the iſthmus having been cut through, the town remained on the iſland, and the channel took the name of Dioryctos. According to the accounts of ancient authors[3], the diſtance from Patræ to Leucas was eſtimated at ſeven hundred ſtadia; but in my map it is but five hundred and ſeventy-five, in a right line, becauſe the navigation from one of theſe ports to the other is much embarraſſed; and becauſe, beſides, the diſtance from Naupactus to Dioryctos, according to the table of Peutinger, would not allow me to make it more.

Naupactus, now called Lepanto, lies more to the eaſt than Patræ. This city is ſituated on the ſea of Criſſa, not far from the promontory of Antirrhium. From it the Peutinger table[4] gives, at ſeveral diſtances, ſeventy-eight Roman miles to Dioryctos. Theſe ſeventy-eight miles amount to ſix hundred and twenty-four Olympian ſtadia; and I have made the diſtance more than ſix hundred, in a right line.

On the road from Patræ to Dioryctos, the Achelous, now called Aſpro-potamo, or the White River, was croſſed. Coronelli has given a map of a part of the courſe of this river[5], which was taken in conſequence of an incurſion that the Venetians made into Acarnania and Ætolia in 1684. I have found in it the track of the ancient road; but as the ſcale of it is erroneous, I have rectified it from the diſtances pointed out by M. Foucheret[6], who has travelled through the country, and have adjuſted the whole map to the poſition of Œniadæ, which was ſituated at the mouth of the Alpheus, and diſtant one hundred ſtadia from the promontory Araxus in Peloponneſus[7].

This map extends to the ruins of Stratos, which was built on the right bank of the river, at the diſtance of more than two hundred ſtadia from its mouth, according to Strabo[8],

[3] Polyb. ap. Strab. lib. 2, p. 105. Plin. lib. 2, cap. 108, t. i. p. 124; lib. 4, cap. 4, p. 392. Agathem. lib. 1, cap. 4, p. 10. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii.

[4] Peuting. Tab. ſegm. 7.

[5] Coronelli, Deſcript. de la Morée, p. 69.

[6] Foucheret, Voyag. Manuſcr.

[7] Polyb. Hiſt. lib. 4, p. 329.

[8] Strab. lib. 10, p. 450.

Yet the same author says, soon after[9], that Stratos was half-way between Alyzia and Anactorium; and the latter city stood on the gulf of Ambracia. Paulmier has endeavoured[1] to reconcile these two passages: but his usual penetration appears here to have forsaken him; he offers nothing satisfactory. If he had attended to the respective situation of the places, he might easily have perceived that the second passage is corrupted; and that instead of Ἀνακτόριον, we should read Ἀντίρριον.

From Leucas, Strabo reckons two hundred and forty stadia to the temple of Actium, at the entrance of the gulf of Ambracia, on the coast of Acarnania[2]. This distance appears to me erroneous; for the Peutinger table only gives fifteen miles between Dioryctos and Nicopolis, which was afterwards built by Augustus, on the other side of the gulf, in Epirus[3]; and the Portulans and travellers[4] compute the distance between the fortress of St. Maura and that of La Preveza at only twelve miles. These miles, which can only be Greek miles, I have laid down in a right line on my map. For the bearing I have followed that given by Bellin[5].

The gulf of Ambracia, at present the gulf of Arta, is laid down from a large map of Coronelli's, the same that M. D'Anville has made use of[6], but, like him, I have been obliged to correct its scale, and adjust the map to the measures which Polybius has given of this gulf[7].

In this latitude Greece is shut in between two gulfs; that of Ambracia to the west, and that of Malia to the east; so that the interval that separates them is considered by Strabo as an isthmus, of which he gives the measure[8], which he makes to be eight hundred stadia from the bottom of the gulf of Ambracia to Thermopylæ on the Maliac gulf. This measure has enabled me to determine the point of Thermopylæ, which is also

9 Strab. lib. 10, p. 450.

1 Palmer. Græc. Antiq. p. 388.

2 Strab. lib. 10. p. 451.

3 Peuting. Tab. segm. 7.

4 Des Hayes, Voyag. du Levant, p. 467: Paris, 1632, 4°. Spon. Voyag. t. i. p. 81.

5 Bellin, Descript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 161.

6 D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 10. Mem. de l'Acad. des Bell. Lettr. t. xxxii. p. 513.

7 Polyb. Hist. lib. 4, p. 307.

8 Strab. lib. 8, p. 334. Strab. Epitom. lib. 8, p. 112, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii.

given by other means. The same author says, that from the bottom of the gulf of Crissa the distance to Thermopylæ, in a right line, is five hundred and eight stadia[9]. What Strabo calls the gulf of Crissa is the sea of Crissa, or of Alcyon, which was afterwards named the gulf of Corinth. He says nothing of any particular gulf of Crissa, near Delphi; and perhaps I have been wrong in representing it distinct from this sea in my maps. Lastly, the bottom of the gulf of Crissa, in Strabo, is in the environs of Pagæ, in Megaris[1]. In my maps the distance from Thermopylæ to this city, in a right line, is four hundred and seventy stadia, which does not exactly agree with that given by Strabo; but the comparison of the bearings, of which I shall speak presently, would not permit me to admit a greater. The first distance is laid down in a right line within about twelve stadia.

The bottom of the sea of Crissa is determined—1. From the distance from Pagæ to Megara, or to Nisæa[2]. 2. From that between Creusis in Bœotia and the promontory of Olmiæ near Corinth[3]. 3. From the bearing of this same promontory, as observed by Wheler[4], from the harbour of San Basilio, which lies to the east of that anciently called Eutrenus, and now Livadostro.

For the interior part of Attica, Bœotia, and Phocis, it would at first view seem to admit of no doubt that we ought to follow the map of Wheler; but if we examine it with attention we shall find that it is not to be confided in. The map of this traveller differs essentially from his journal. The bearings he has given in the latter are not found the same in the map. I shall instance only in the position of Corinth. We have seen that, according to the bearings given by Wheler, that city must be more to the south than Athens; yet in the map, in whatever manner it be taken, it will be found to lie more to the north. I know well that the difference of latitude found between these two cities on the map may be diminished by

9 Strab. lib. 8, p. 334. Strab. Epitom. lib. 8, p. 112, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii.

1 Strab. lib. 8, p. 336, 379; lib. 9, p. 409.

2 Strab. lib. 8, p. 334. Strab. Epitom. lib. 8, p. 111, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii. Peuting. Tab. segm. 7.

3 Strab. lib. 9. p. 409.

4 Wheler's Journey, b. 6, p. 472.

taking the north for that indicated by the compaſs; but, even thus, Corinth cannot be brought down to its true place. It is the ſame with other places obſerved by Vernon. If we take the map of Wheler as it ſtands, we ſhall find they are all in the latitudes he has given: Wheler has then adjuſted his map to the obſervations of Vernon. But of this proofs are unneceſſary; Wheler has himſelf told us ſo in his preface. He has not perceived that theſe latitudes, for the moſt part erroneous, deſtroy the accuracy of all his own operations. Beſides, how could he lay down places according to their latitude on a map taken by the compaſs, without correcting the variation? We can therefore only make uſe of this map partially; it is rather to be had recourſe to as containing memorandums that have their value, than as an exact repreſentation of the country.

I have taken all the bearings given by Wheler; and have followed the Engliſh original, becauſe the French tranſlation is frequently faulty. Wheler indeed has only given the points of the compaſs, which leave us in an uncertainty of 11° 15′; but, by comparing a great number of theſe bearings, I have been able to aſcertain ſome points with tolerable accuracy, and have reaſon to believe that I have reſtored his map to what it was before he had adjuſted it to the obſervations of Vernon. I have only corrected, in all his bearings, the variation; which I have taken, with M. D'Anville[5], at a point of the compaſs towards the weſt.

The plans of M. Foucherot have given me the ſummits of Mount Pentelicus, Mount Hymettus, and the Cerate Mountains. I have taken my ſtation with Wheler on the two latter, and alſo at the Acro-corinthus, to determine the poſition of Cithæron. From Cithæron and the Acro-corinthus I have determined Helicon, and alſo the ſummit of Parnaſſus called Lycoria, which has been obſerved by Wheler to be directly north of the Acro-corinthus[6]. From Cithæron, Helicon, and Parnaſſus, I have aſcertained the poſition of Mount Ptous, in Bœotia; from the latter and Cithæron, Mount Teumeſſus, near

[5] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 25.

[6] Wheler's Journey, b. 4, p. 338.

Chalcis, or Negropont: from Cithæron and Mount Hymettus, Mount Parnes; from Mount Ptous, ſeveral mountains in the iſland of Eubœa, and one near Opus, now called Talanda. Laſtly, from the Acro-corinthus I have determined ſeveral capes which run out into the ſea of Criſſa. Among all theſe ſituations, the poſition of Chalcis or Negropont in Eubœa is found in the latitude given by Vernon[7]; but I have not been able to place either Thebes or Delphi in the latitudes aſſigned them by that traveller.

From Turco-Chorio, anciently Elatea, Wheler has obſerved the ſummit of Parnaſſus to bear ſouth by weſt[8]: by taking the oppoſite direction I have determined the poſition of Elatea from Parnaſſus. Turco-Chorio is laid down in a map of Thermopylæ, taken in 1781, by M. Foucherot; ſo that it has been eaſy to adjuſt this map to mine. It is the ſame which I have copied, in part, in the plan of the paſs of Thermopylæ. It has conducted me to Zeitoun, and has beſides given me the point of the iſland of Eubœa. Zeitoun is the ancient Lamia, as is proved by an inſcription given by Paul Lucas[9]; but the country in the environs is ſcarcely to be known for the ſame. The Sperchius no longer flows in the ſame channel as formerly; the marſhes, which exiſted in the time of Herodotus, are now become firm ground; the Maliac gulf fills up every day; and the ſtrait of Thermopylæ is at preſent much wider than it was in the time of Xerxes.

From Athens to Thermopylæ many of the diſtances which are given by ancient authors have appeared to me to be computed in Pythian ſtadia, or ſtadia which are ſhorter by one-fifth than the Olympian. I ſhall here only inſtance in ſome that are given near Thermopylæ; by comparing which with the ſame diſtances in Roman meaſures, we ſhall perceive that the ſtadia in which they are eſtimated are in the proportion of ten to the mile.

Herodotus, when deſcribing this famous paſs, reckons forty-five ſtadia from Anticyra, along the Sperchius, to Trachis[1];

[7] Journal de Vernon, p. 302.
[8] Whel. ibid. b. 6, p. 462.
[9] Paul Lucas, Second Voyag. t. 1. p. 405. Inſcript. 52.
[1] Herodot. lib. 7, cap. 198.

and Strabo says that the Sperchius is distant from Lamia thirty stadia[2]; in the whole, seventy-five stadia from Trachis to Lamia. But Trachis having been destroyed, according to the same Strabo[3], Heraclea was built at about six stadia distance. Subduct these six stadia from seventy-five, and there will remain sixty-nine for the distance from Lamia to Heraclea; and Livy says expressly, speaking of these two cities, *interfunt septem millia fermé passuum*[4]. The same proportion is likewise found in the distance from Heraclea to the hot springs at Thermopylæ. This distance is forty stadia, according to Thucydides[5], which measure is confirmed by Strabo[6]; yet Pliny makes it only four Roman miles[7].

An observation taken by M. Foucherot, at Thermopylæ, of the bearing of that part of the coast of Thessaly which extends farthest to the south, has given me the direction of the channel which separates this country from Eubœa. This channel is much longer than it is represented in the greater part of maps, but it is extremely narrow: for I have not been able to employ the eighty stadia assigned by Herodotus[8] for the distance between Artemisium and Aphetæ, but by taking them at only fifty-three toises each, as M. D'Anville has done in his map of ancient Greece. The length I have given to this channel is the same with that of the coast of Eubœa which borders it; and this coast extends the space of thirty-six Italian miles, according to a manuscript chart of the Archipelago, drawn by the pilot Gautier, in 1738. On the most northern cape of the island of Eubœa formerly stood the city of Cerinthus, the name of which has been corrupted by mariners into that of Capo Rhento.

Several maps make this cape bear due north of the promontory of Sepias, now cape St. George; and the chart of Gautier places the latter directly south of the point of Caffander, anciently the promontory of Posidium, in the peninsula of Pallene. The distance from the promontory of Posidium to Sepias ap-

[2] Strab. lib. 9, p. 433.
[3] Id. ibid. p. 428.
[4] Liv. lib. 36, cap. 25.
[5] Thucyd. lib. 3, cap. 92.
[6] Strab. lib. 9, p. 429.
[7] Plin. lib. 4, cap. 7, t. I. p. 199.
[8] Herodot. lib. 8, cap. 8.

pears to me to be about thirty-five Italian miles: Gautier makes it more: but it cannot much exceed this, for the latitude of the promontory of Posidium is determined by that of Therma, now Salonichi, at the bottom of the Thermaic gulf. The whole coast from that city to the promontory of Canastreum, now Canoniſtro, is laid down from a chart taken geometrically, in 1738, by M. Le Roi, an engineer who accompanied the marquis d'Antin. The map of M. Le Roi has also furniſhed me with the mouths of the Axius, and even the coast of Theſſaly, though the latter is only laid down from eſtimation.

The longitude and latitude of Salonichi have been obſerved by Father Feuillée[2]. It is ſituated 20° 48′ eaſt of Paris, and in latitude 40° 41′ 10″ N. From the poſition of this place I have determined the longitude of all Greece, in my general map.

The ſummit of Mount Olympus, in Theſſaly, is aſcertained by its bearing from Salonichi. The valley of Tempe is given from a manuſcript map of Mr. Stuart, a learned Engliſhman, who has publiſhed the antiquities of Athens; and the bottom of the Pagaſitic gulf is determined, as I have already ſaid, from the latitude of Pagaſæ, now the caſtle of Volo. The latitude of this caſtle is 39° 21′, according to Dapper[1]. I know not whence he obtained this obſervation, but it appears to me ſufficiently accurate. The iſles Sciathos, Scopelos, and the others near to them, are taken from the chart of Gautier; except that of Scyros, which is laid down from the plan given of it by the Count de Choiſeul-Gouffier[2].

On the weſtern coaſt I ſtopped at the gulf of Ambracia. I ſhall now proceed to determine the poſition of the iſland of Corcyra, at preſent Corfu. Coronelli has given a map of this iſland, which is ſufficiently minute; but the ſcale of it is defective. M. D'Anville has corrected it[3], by comparing it with a plan taken by M. Verguin. I have done the ſame; and have afterwards adjuſted to the poſition of this iſland the coaſt of

[2] Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1702, p. 9.

[1] Dapper, Deſcript. de l'Archip. p. 342.

[2] Voyag. Pittor. de la Grèce, pl. 40, t. i. p. 77.

[3] D'Anville, Anal. des Cotes de Grèce, p. 9.

Epirus, from Buthrotum to the promontory Chimærium, and even beyond. The greater number of the Portulans place the iſlands called Paxæ to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt of Corfu; they are nevertheleſs laid down very nearly ſouth in all the maps, and ſo they are found in mine. In giving their figure I have followed a map by Van Keulen.

From theſe iſlands the Greek and compiled Portulans make Cape Sidero, the moſt weſterly point of Cephallenia, to bear ſouth by eaſt; and Levanto ſays[4] this is in general the courſe ſteered in ſailing from Corfu to Cefalonia. The diſtance is different, according to different authors; but it is determined by the latitude of Corfu, which, according to the tables of Riccioli and Pimentel[5], which are conſtructed from the obſervations of navigators, is 39° 37′ N. The poſition of Corfu agrees with the ſeven hundred ſtadia which the ancients computed between Leucas and Corcyra[6]. The latter city is not indeed the ſame with Corfu: the ruins of it are ſeen at a little diſtance to the ſouth, in a peninſula now called Cherſopoli; and from this peninſula to Leucas, the diſtance, in a right line, on my map, is ſix hundred and twelve Olympian ſtadia, which appears a ſuitable reduction.

From Corcyra the ancients again reckoned ſeven hundred ſtadia[7] to the Acro-ceraunian mountains; or perhaps only ſix hundred and ſixty, which is the number in the manuſcript of Agathemerus[8]; though Tennulius has thought proper to correct it from the text of Pliny. He would have done better to have corrected Pliny[9] by Agathemerus. In my map the diſtance of five hundred and ninety ſtadia will be found, in a right line, between Corcyra and the point of the Acro-ceraunian or Ceraunian mountains, now called La Linguetta. This reduction is not too great. The poſition of that point is likewiſe aſcertained by other means.

4 Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 105.

5 Riccioli. Geograph. et Hydrogr. Reform. lib. 9, cap. 4. p. 384: Venet. 1672, in fol. Pimentel, Arte de Navegar, p. 216: Liſboa, 1722, in fol.

6 Polyb. ap. Strab. lib. 2, p. 105. Plin. lib. 2, cap. 108, t. i. p. 124. Agathem. lib. 1, cap. 4, p. 10, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii.

7 Polyb. ap. Strab. ibid.

8 Agathem. ibid.

9 Plin. ibid.

The latitude of this point is taken from a large chart of the Gulf of Oricum, now La Valona, geometrically taken, in 1690, by a Venetian engineer, named Alberghetti, in which the latitude seems to have been given from an astronomical observation made at La Valona, though it is not mentioned in the chart. Its longitude is deduced from its bearing with respect to the most northern point of Corfu: at least, Levanto says[1], that Corfu lies ten leagues to the south-south-east of the isle of Saseno, anciently Saso. The leagues of this pilot are always four Italian miles each, as has been remarked by M. D'Anville[2]; and, taking the opposite direction, the ten leagues will precisely extend from Cape Phalacrum, the most northern point of Corfu, to the latitude which the Venetian chart assigns to the point of La Linguetta. I have therefore reason to believe that the Ceraunian mountains are rightly placed in my map. On the other hand, the position of the Cape La Linguetta, which is placed due south of Saseno in the Venetian chart, is shewn to be right by that of the small island Thoronos. The latter is directly to the south[3] of Saseno, and due west[4] of Phalacrum in Corcyra.

The chart of the gulf of Oricum, which appeared to me very carefully laid down, has furnished me with the coasts of that gulf, those of the island Saso, and even a part of the course of the river Celydnus. I have also profited by a note engraved on that chart, which contains a concise but well drawn description of the country in the environs of La Valona, the ancient Aulon. It has likewise given me the distances descending to the south to Buthrotum, opposite Corcyra; and has, besides, conducted me to Durazzo, or Epidamnus, in Illyricum. But it must surely excite our astonishment that so accurate a chart should have remained almost unknown to the time of M. D'Anville[5]: the reason of which no doubt is, that the greater part of geographers, accustomed to copy from each other, have never thought of examining Greece in detail, as has been done by M. D'Anville.

[1] Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 95, 104.

[2] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 4.

[3] Portul. Grec, et Compilé. Levanto, ibid.

[4] Portul. Manusc. Coronelli, Descript. de la Morée, p. 63.

[5] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 6.

The Greek and compiled Portulans, Levanto[6], and Alberghetti, in a note, lay down Durazzo due north of the isle of Sasseno. I have placed it in that direction; and for the distance I think we should prefer that given by Alberghetti; not that the others differ much from it, but because it is the greatest of all: yet has it still obliged me to take the least of two different latitudes which have been assigned to Durazzo, and which, as I have already said, is that of the table of Philip Lansberge[7], who rates it at 41° 27′. The tables of Harris and Riccioli place Durazzo more to the north, and make the latitude 41° 58′[8]; but this would require almost double the distance.

From all that I have said it appears to me that the western coast of Greece is ascertained with tolerable accuracy: it is therefore now only necessary to enquire whether my measures will be found exact, if we cross to the eastern side. I have already determined the breadth of Greece; first in Peloponnesus, by the distance of Argos from Olympia; and, afterwards, in the middle of Greece itself, by that of the Gulf of Ambracia from Thermopylæ. I shall now proceed to ascertain it in the most northern part, by the extent of the Egnatian way, which went from Apollonia and Epidamnus to Thessalonica or Therma, at the bottom of the Thermaic Gulf, and even beyond. This way indeed was made by the Romans, and did not exist till a long time after the æra of the travels of Anacharsis: yet the measure of its length to Thessalonica will enable us to determine the space which separates the two seas. This measure is given in Roman miles.

Polybius, according to Strabo[9], reckoned two hundred and sixty-seven miles on this road from Apollonia in Illyricum to Thessalonica. Strabo afterwards remarks that the road was not longer from Dyrrachium or Epidamnus, than from Apollonia[1]; it will therefore be indifferent whether we take the measure of it from one or the other of those cities. I shall take it from

---

6 Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 95.

7 Philip. Lansberg. Tab. Mot. Cœl. Perp. p. 8: Middelb. 1663, in fol.

8 Harris's Dictionary, under the word Latitude; London, 1736, fol. Riccioli Geogr. et Hydrogr. Reform. lib. 5, cap. 4, p. 397.

9 Polyb. ap. Strab. lib. 7, p. 323.

1 Strab. ibid.

553764

Epidamnus, becauſe I have already determined the poſition of that place. The 267 Roman miles, at 756 toiſes each, at which they are eſtimated by M. d'Anville[1], make 201852 toiſes; and on my map the diſtance between Epidamnus and Therma, in a right line, is 167200. The reduction of the itinerary meaſure to the right line is about one fixth, which I imagine will appear a ſuitable proportion in a mountainous country, and where the road paſſes through ſeveral defiles. Alberghetti, beſides, ſays that the diſtance from Durazzo to Salonichi is little more than two hundred Italian miles.

In the interior part of Epirus ſome particularities may be remarked that are not found in any maps before publiſhed. They are taken in part from a manuſcript journey from Arta, anciently Ambracia, by Joannina, and Gomphi, to Lariſſa in Theſſaly; and in part from the Greek geography of Meletius, a native of Joannina, a town ſituated on the lake Acheruſia. It may perhaps excite ſurpriſe to ſee this lake within land, at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, while all the maps place it at the mouth of the Acheron: yet Scylax and Strabo[3] make the Acheron not fall into this lake, but riſe out of it: and Pliny ſtill more poſitively ſays[4] that the Acheron, after having flowed out of the lake Acheruſia, makes a courſe of thirty-ſix miles to arrive at the ſea. This is in fact the diſtance from Joannina to port Veliki, anciently Glycys, or the Sweet Port. The Acheron in this ſpace loſes itſelf for ſome time under ground, according to Meletius[5]; and this it is, no doubt, which has auſed it to be repreſented as one of the rivers of hell. The ſame is probably the caſe with the Cocytus, which riſes out of the ſame lake.

I ſhall not enter into ſo minute a detail of the remainder of the general map, though all the parts of it have been laid down on the ſame ſcale as the particular ones. The general map is, as I may ſay, only the extract of a work of much greater

---

[1] D'Anville, Trait des Meſ. Itin. p. 44.

[2] Scyl. p. 11, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 1. Strab. lib. 7, p. 324.

[4] Plin. lib. 4, cap. 1, t. i. p. 189.

[5] Μελετ. Γεωγρ. lib. 1, ſect. 18, cap. 3, No. 10: Venet. 1728, in fol.

labour; it will therefore be ſufficient to indicate the principal points.

The figure of the three peninſulas of Chalcidice and the Gulf of Pieria, to the iſle of Thaſos incluſively, is taken from a manuſcript chart of the pilot Gauthier, found among the papers of M. Freret. This chart has been adjuſted to that of the eaſtern coaſt of the Thermaic Gulf, taken geometrically by M. Le Roi, and of which I have already ſpoken. In this chart of Gauthier's the peninſula in which Mount Athos is ſituated, extends to a ſomewhat greater length than in another manuſcript map of the Archipelago, which is to be found in the Geographical Collection for Foreign Affairs: but I have reaſon to believe the manuſcript which I have followed accurate, becauſe it agrees with the meaſures of this peninſula given by Pliny and Belon[6]; and becauſe, beſides, the ſummit of Mount Athos has preciſely the ſame bearing from the ruins of Alexandria Troas, more anciently Sigeum, which it was obſerved to have by Mr. Chandler[7].

The iſle of Lemnos is laid down according to its diſtances from Mount Athos and the Helleſpont, and the bearings indicated by the ſhadow of Mount Athos, as it projects itſelf on that iſland. Myrina, the principal city of Lemnos, could not be at the north-weſt point, as it is found in ſome maps. The ſhadow of Mount Athos, according to the teſtimony of almoſt all antiquity, did not reach a brazen cow which ſtood in the forum till the ſummer ſolſtice[8]; and Belon has remarked[9] that the ſhadow already projected on the north-weſt angle of Lemnos, on the 2d of June. The coaſt of Thrace, from Thaſos to the mouth of the Hebrus, is laid down from the indications of the Portulans, compared with the Roman itineraries.

The latitude of the Dardanelles, anciently the Helleſpont, has been obſerved by M. de Chazelles[1]; but for their poſition

---

6 Plin. lib. 4, cap. 10, t. i. p. 202. Belon, Obſerv. liv. 1, chap. 35.

7 Chandl. Trav. in Aſia Min. chap. 23.

8 Sophocl. ap. Etymol. Magn. in Ἄθως. Apollon. Rhod. Argon. lib. 1. v. 604. Plin. lib. 4, cap. 12, t. i. p. 214. Plut. de Fac. in Orb. Lun. t. ii. p. 935. Solin. cap. ii. p. 31.

9 Belon, Obſerv. liv. 1, chap. 25.

1 Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1761, p. 168.

I have entirely followed a large manuſcript chart taken within theſe few years by M. Tondu, an aſtronomer, who has aſcertained their longitude and latitude. This chart has furniſhed me with the coaſts of the Gulf of Melas, the Thracian Chersoneſus, and the oppoſite Aſiatic ſhore, to Tenedos. To this is added another chart, alſo in manuſcript, taken by M. Triguet, captain of a frigate, under the orders of the count de Choiſeul-Gouffier. From this I have obtained the remainder of the coaſt of the Troas, the Gulf of Adramyttium to the entrance of that of Cyme, and the whole iſland of Leſbos.

The Propontis, now the ſea of Marmara, is adjuſted, on the one hand, to the poſition of Byzantium, or Conſtantinople, the longitude and latitude of which are taken, as I have already ſaid, from the *Connoiſſance des Temps* for the year 1788[2]; and on the other, to that of the Dardanelles. The figure of it is taken from a large manuſcript map, deſigned in 1731 by M. Bohn, an engineer in the ſervice of prince Ragozzi. This map is the ſame that M. d'Anville made uſe of[3]. I have copied it exactly, except that I have thought I ought to place Cyzicus more to the eaſt, from the diſtances given by ancient authors, and even by modern travellers. The bottom of the Gulf of Aſtacus, and the lake near to Ancora, are taken from a manuſcript chart by M. Peiſſonel; and the Boſphorus of Thrace, now the canal of Conſtantinople, is laid down from a particular plan which I have given of it.

To the poſition of Smyrna, the longitude and latitude of which have been obſerved by Father Feuillée[4], I have adjuſted a large manuſcript chart of a part of the Archipelago, which I had deſigned in 1785. This chart contains all the iſlands to the ſouth of the parallel of Smyrna, and to the north of that of Rhodes, as well as the correſponding coaſts of Europe and Aſia. The iſlands are placed in it according to the obſervations of Tournefort, and other travellers; and their figures are taken from different plans, ſome of which are manuſcript. A

[2] Connoiſſance des Temps pour 1788, p. 245.
[3] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 33.
[4] Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1702, p. 8.

great number of these plans are found in Tournefort; the count de Choiseul-Gouffier has given several[5]; and I have also derived advantage from those contained in the collections of Dapper, Boschini, and even Bordone. The plans of the islands of Thera and Astypalea are manuscript; they were taken in 1738 by M. Le Roi, and the latitude of the islands has been observed.

On the coast of Asia the Hermæan Gulf, now the Gulf of Smyrna, has been laid down from a manuscript chart, taken by the same M. Le Roi; and the bottom of that of Cyme is ascertained by the position of Phocæa. This city was a little less than two hundred stadia distant from Smyrna, according to Strabo[6]. The latter was not built till some time after the date of the travels of Anacharsis: it was twenty stadia from the ancient city[7], and is that which is at present so flourishing. The rest of the coast to Lycia is taken from the chart of the count de Choiseul-Gouffier, which have been likewise compared with the distances given by ancient authors.

Throughout almost the whole of Asia Minor, the rivers bring down an immense quantity of slime and mud, and form accumulations of earth at their mouths. The Scamander in Troas, the Caicus near Pergamus, the Hermus near Smyrna, and the Cayster, which flows by Ephesus, have enlarged the country they traverse: but no where is there a more remarkable instance of this than in the environs of Miletus. The Mæander has heaped up so much sand, that a deep bay, situated between the city and the river, is now only a lake; and the islands Lade and Asterius, at the entrance of that bay, are become eminences in the plain.

Near Miletus is the promontory of Trogilium, from which Strabo reckons sixteen hundred stadia to Sunium in Attica[8].

---

5 Voyag. Pittor. de la Grèce.
6 Strab. lib. 14, p. 663.
7 Id. ibid. p. 646.
8 Id. ibid. 14, p. 636.

Rhodes is placed in the latitude observed by M. de Chazelles[9], which is 36° 28′ 30″ N.; and the figure which I have given to the island is taken from an ancient map corrected by the measures of Strabo, and other authors. The latitude of the little island of Casos is taken from the chart of the Archipelago designed for the *Dépôt de la Marine*, in 1738; in which this island is laid down according to observation. The island of Crete is copied from the general map of the island of Candia, given by Boschini[1], for want of a better. This map has been adjusted to the observations of longitude and latitude made by Father Feuillée at Candia and Canea[2], as well as to the distances given by ancient and modern authors. I have however been obliged to lay down the whole eastern part of the island more to the north. The promontory of Samonium, according to Pliny[3], was distant only sixty Roman miles, or four hundred and eighty Olympian stadia, from the island Carpathos; and the promontory Gadiscus seventy-three miles, or six hundred stadia, from Malea in Peloponnesus.

Nothing now remains but to mention some particulars which have not yet been noticed in the course of these observations, and which yet are essential to be known.

These maps are designed for the period when Greece was free. I have made it a rule not to insert in them places the foundation or existence of which was posterior to the battle of Thermopylæ. Some however will be found which are only mentioned in more modern authors; but they existed long before, at least the time when they were founded is unknown. I have inserted under their ancient names cities which did not become celebrated until some time after, when they received new names. Such as Olbia and Ancora in Bithynia, which were afterwards called Nicomedia and Nicæa; Sigeum in Troas, which was soon afterwards named Alexandria-Troas; Idrias in Caria, which was named Stratonicea; and Therma, and Potidæa, in

9 Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1761, p. 167.

1 Boschini, Il Regno Tutto di Candia: Venet. 1651, in fol.

2 Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1702, p. 10, 11.

3 Plin. lib. 4, cap. 12, t. i. p. 210.

Macedonia, which took the names of Theſſalonica and Caſſandria, &c. &c.

Other cities changed their ſituation without changing their names. Among theſe the principal are Salamis, in the iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Attica; Sicyon, Orchomenus, and Hermione, in Peloponneſus; Pharſalos, in Theſſaly; and Smyrna and Epheſus, in Ionia. All theſe cities are placed in their ancient ſite in my maps. Cyzicus in the Propontis, and Clazomenæ in Ionia, are only iſlands, becauſe they were not joined to the continent till ſome time after. Laſtly, Olynthus in Macedonia, and ſome other cities, are marked as deſtroyed; becauſe, ſince they had made a conſpicuous figure in the hiſtory of Greece, it was proper to point out their poſition.

The diviſions of countries are traced on the general map for the æra of the battle of Chæronea, which was fought on the third of Auguſt of the year 338 before Chriſt. The whole continent of Aſia then appertained to the king of Perſia. Philip the father of Alexander poſſeſſed Macedon, and the coaſts of Thrace, except the Cherſoneſus, and the cities of Perinthus and Byzantium. The iſlands of Thaſos and Haloneſus were alſo dependant on him, and almoſt all Illyricum was ſubjected to him. Epirus was divided among ſeveral nations, the greater part of which were free. One among others, that of the Moloſſi, was governed by a king who was conſiderably powerful; and the ally, but not the tributary, of Philip. All the remainder was inhabited by free Greeks. Several iſlands, however, acknowledged the ſovereignty of certain republics; as the iſles of Samos, Lemnos, Scyros, Imbros, and even the Thracian Cherſoneſus, which was in ſome meaſure dependant on the republic of Athens. As to that part of Aſia which is included in my map, it was divided into three ſatrapies, which contained a number of petty tyrants eſtabliſhed by the king of Perſia in the Greek cities.

My particular maps, on the contrary, have very different dates. Each is deſigned for the very year in which Anacharſis is ſuppoſed to have travelled through the province it repreſents.

Hence it is that, in the map of Phocis, all the cities which were deſtroyed after the Social War are inſerted as ſtill in exiſtence; and, in that of Arcadia, all the cities the inhabitants of which went to people Megalopolis are marked as deſtroyed.

THE END.

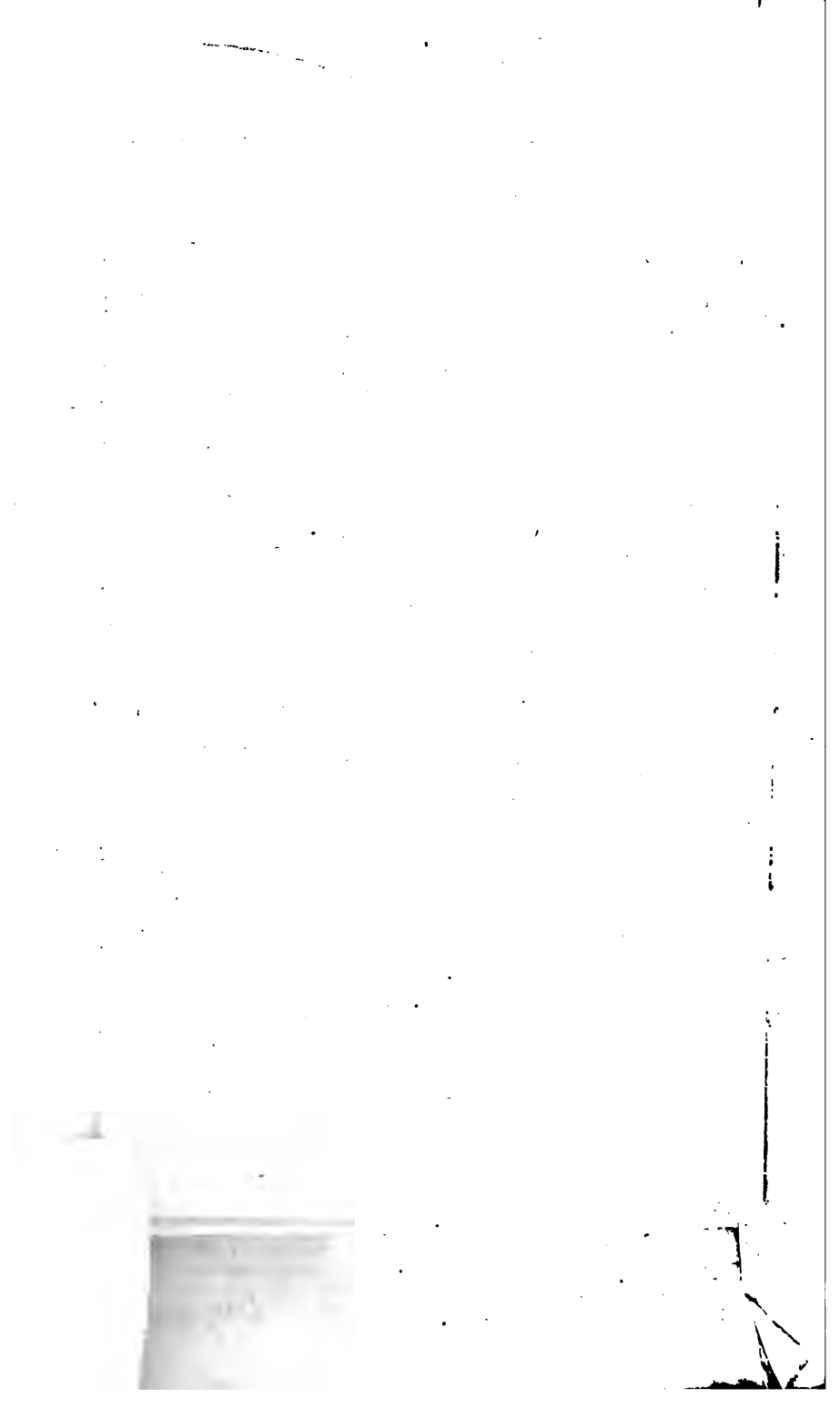


CHART of the PAL

fo

Design

BY

MÆOTIS AND PONTUS EUXINUS

the Travels of Anacharsis

principally after M.D'ANVILLE

BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE. MDCCLXXXI.

TE
Plassis

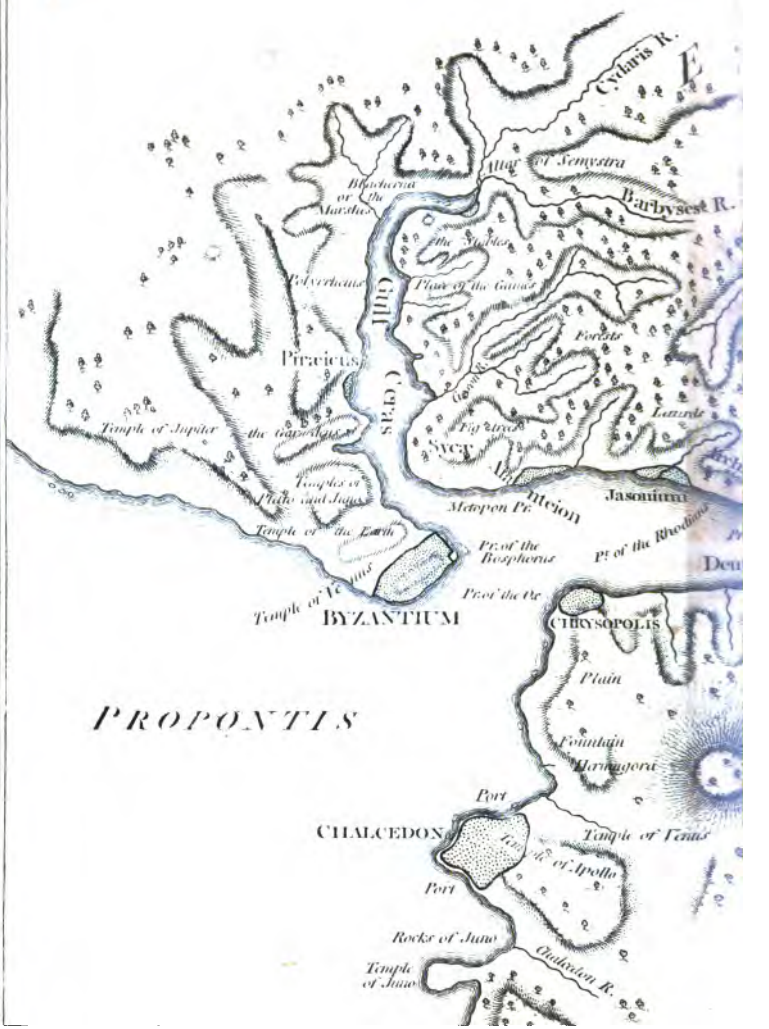
Tanais
Alopecia I.
Great R. of Turbots
Psatis
Little R. Turbots
Hypanis
Corax M.
Dioscurias
Tazos
Nesis
Singamis
Phasis
Tomb of Absyrtus
Athens
Drylæi
T. Cook sc.
75
100

The BOSPHORUS of TH

for the Travels of Anach

By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCA

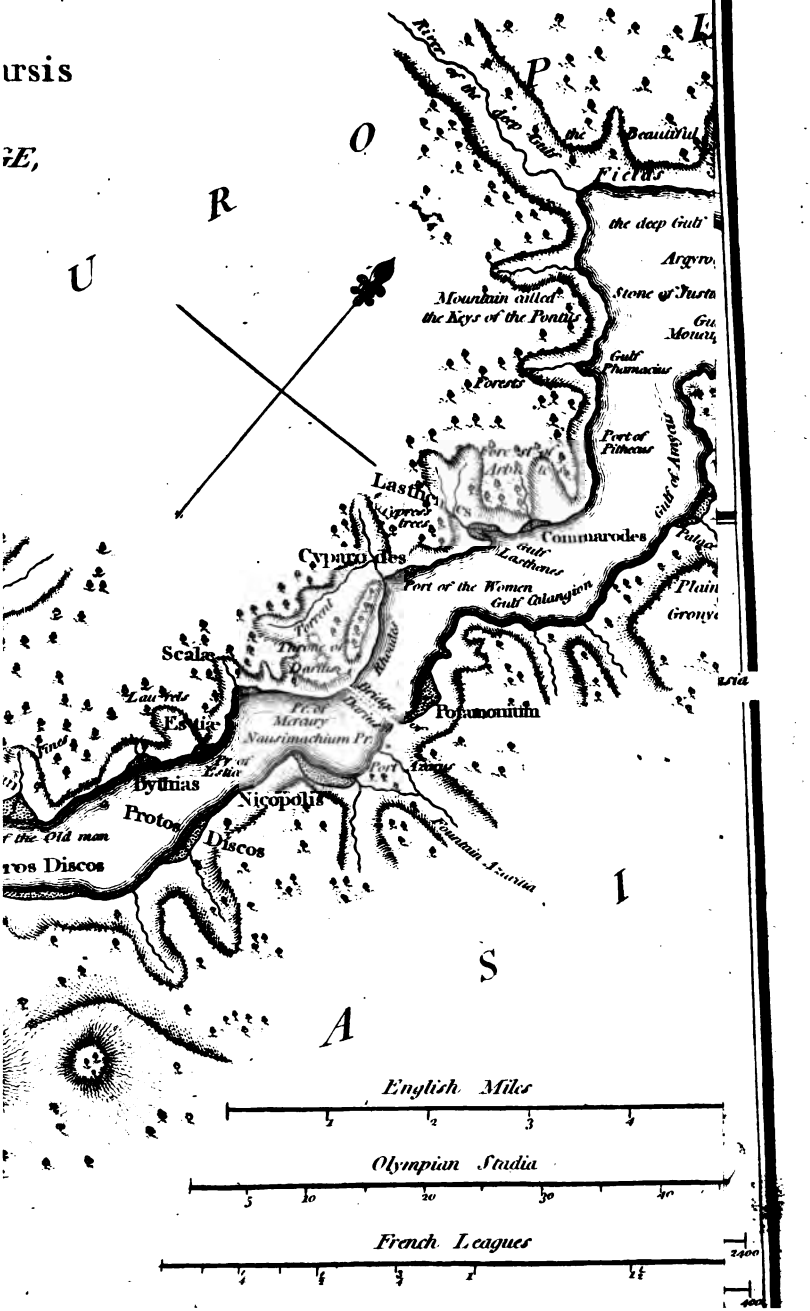
July 1784.



IRACE

ursis

ŒE,



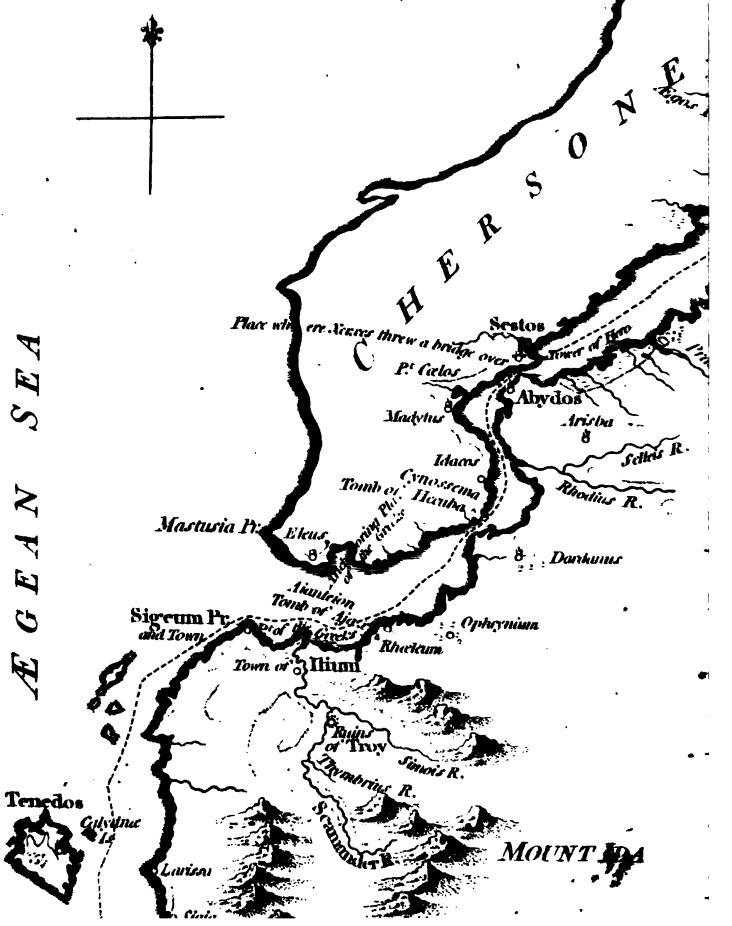
THE HELLESPONT

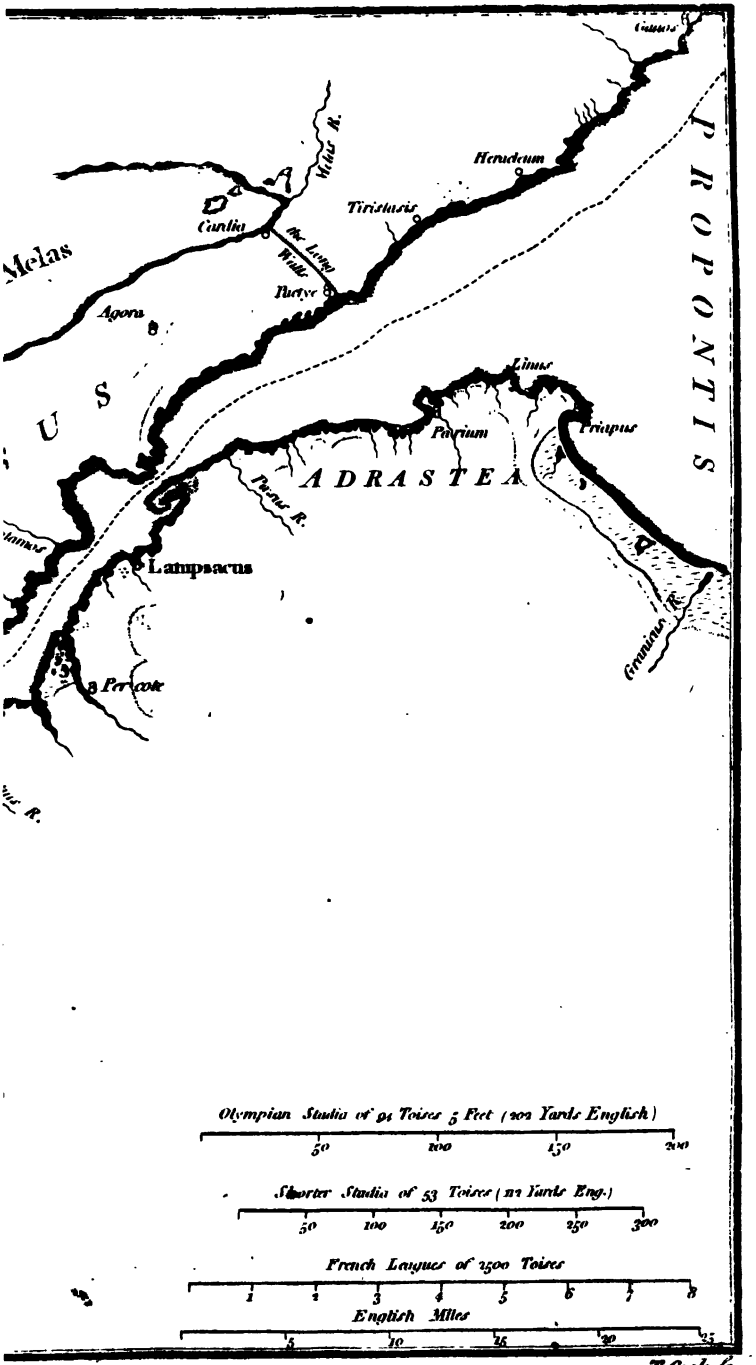
for the Travels of Anacharsis

Designed from the Plan given by M.D'ANVILLE in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and other Materials

BY M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE

May 1782.




Melas
Melas R.
Cardia
the Long Walls
Pactye
Agora
Tiristasis
Heracleum
Ganos
PROPONTIS
Linus
Priapus
Parium
ADRASTEA
Pasus R.
Lampsacus
Percote
Granicus R.
Olympian Stadia of 94 Toises 5 Feet (202 Yards English)
50 100 150 200
Shorter Stadia of 53 Toises (112 Yards Eng.)
50 100 150 200 250 300
French Leagues of 2500 Toises
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
English Miles
5 10 15 20 25

T. Cook sc.

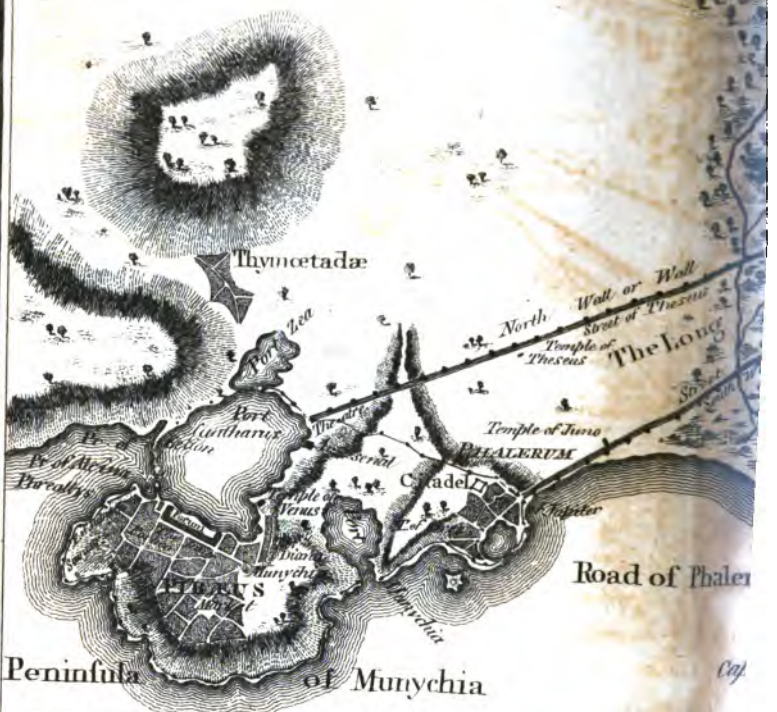
Plan of the

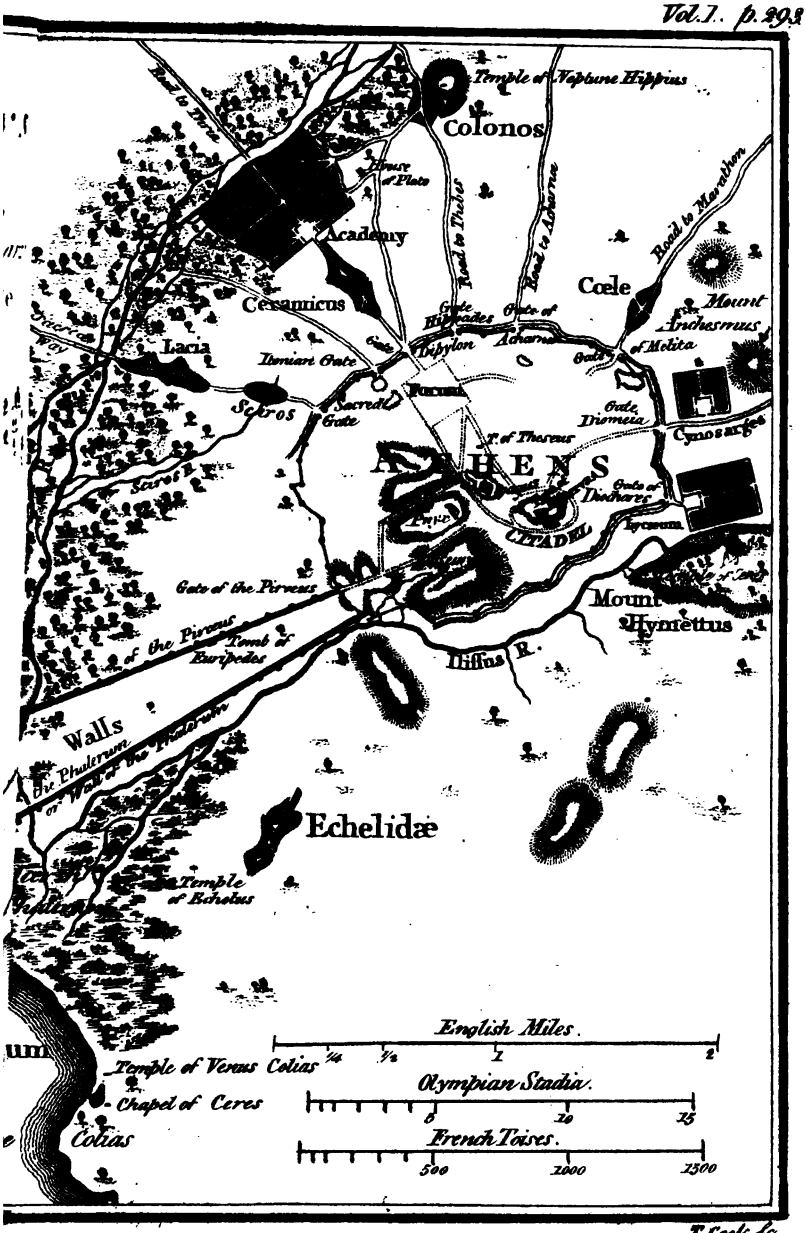
ENVIRONS *of* ATHENS,

For the Travels of Anacharsis.

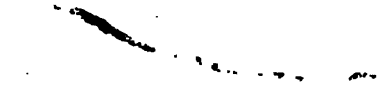
By M. Barbié du Bocage.

September 1785.



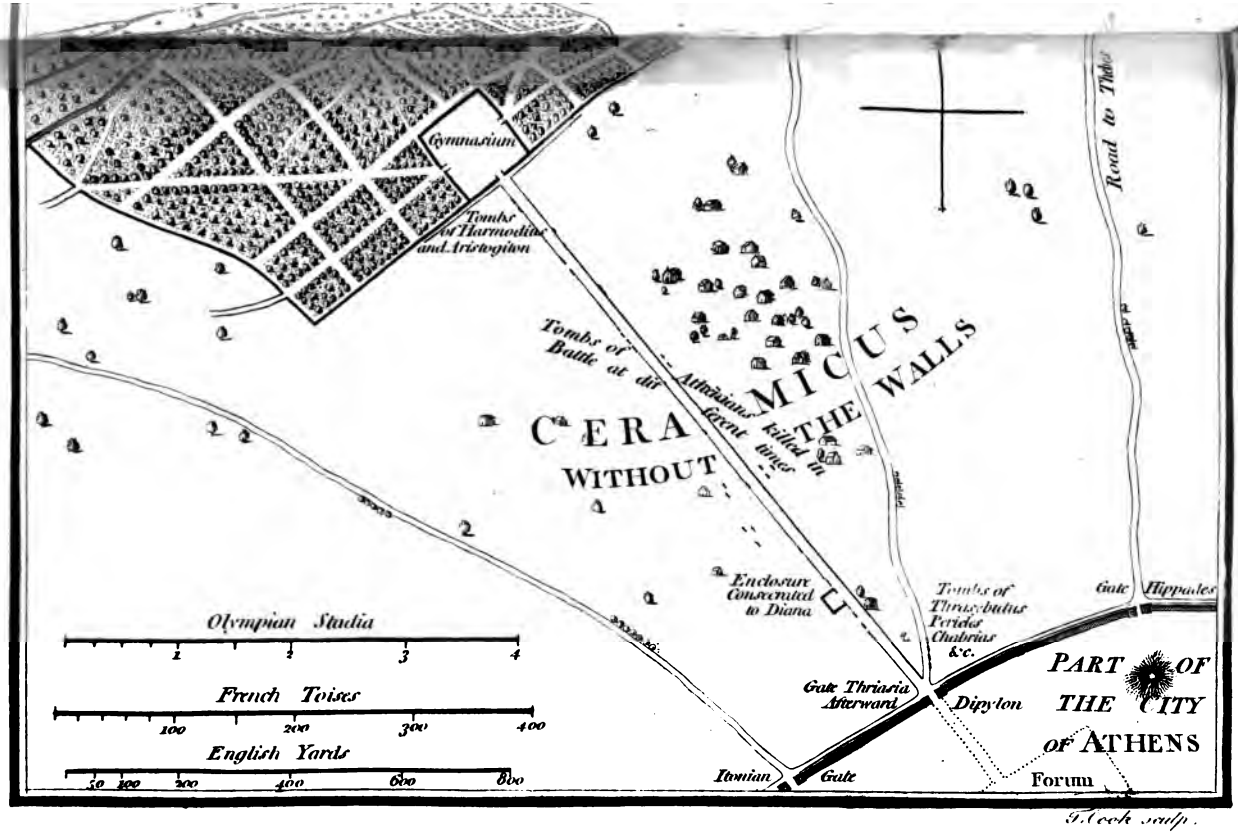

Temple of Neptune Hippius
Colonos
House of Plato
Road to Thebes
Road to Acharnæ
Road to Marathon
Academy
Cœle
Ceramicus
Gate Hippades
Gate of Acharnæ
Mount Anchesmus
Lacia
Itonian Gate
Gate Dipylon
Gate of Melita
Forum
Sacred Gate
Sciros
Gate Diomeia
Cynosarges
T. of Theseus
ATHENS
Gate of Diochares
Sciros R.
Pyræ
CITADEL
Lycæum
Gate of the Pirœus
Mount Hymettus
Tomb of Euripedes
Ilissus R.
Walls
Echelidæ
Temple of Echelus
English Miles.
1/4
1/2
1
2
Temple of Venus Colias
Olympian Stadia.
Chapel of Ceres
0
10
15
Colias
French Toises.
500
1000
1500

T. Cook fc.



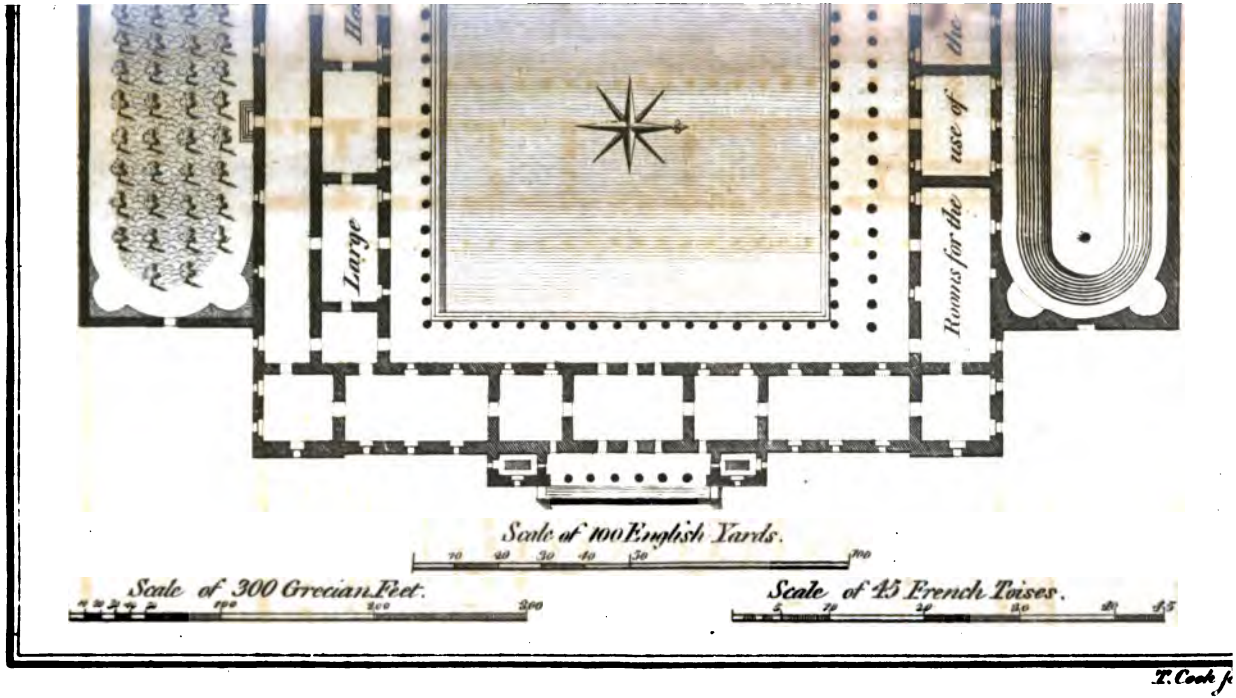
ATTICA, MEGARIS
AND PART OF THE ISLAND OF EUBŒA
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
By M. Barbié du Bocage.

CHALCIDIANS
Chalcis
EURIPUS
Eretria
ERETRIANS
Amarynthus
Delphinium
Tamynae
Porthmos
Oropus
Tanagra
Sphendale
Chersonesus
Rhamnus
Brilessus
Harma
Parnes
Trinemeis
Decelia
Phyle
Aphidna
Marathon
Probalinthus
Myrrhinus
Thria
Eleusis
Cephisus R.
Acharnae
Cephisia
Mount Pentelicus
Cynosura Pr.
Alae Araphenides
Colonos
Brauron
Erasinus R.
Corydallus
ATHENS
Ilissus R.
Mount Hymettus
Styria
Phalerum
Alimus
Prasiae
Panormos
Hydrusa I.
Phlya
Alae
Potamos
Anagyrus
Zoster
Lampra
Phaura I.
Thoricos
Isle of Helen
Eleusa
Mount Laurium
Anaphlystus
Azenia
Sunium Pr. and town
Temple of Minerva
Belbina
Scyllaeum Pr.
SARON
Jupiter
EGINA
20
15
38
45


Gymnasium
Tombs of Harmodius and Aristogiton
Tombs of Battle at different times
Athenians killed in
CERAMICUS
WITHOUT THE WALLS
Road to Thebes
Enclosure Consecrated to Diana
Tombs of Thrasybulus Pericles Chabrias &c.
Gate Hippades
Gate Thriasia Afterward
Dipylon
Itonian Gate
Forum
PART OF THE CITY OF ATHENS
Olympian Stadia
1
2
3
4
French Toises
100
200
300
400
English Yards
50
100
200
400
600
800

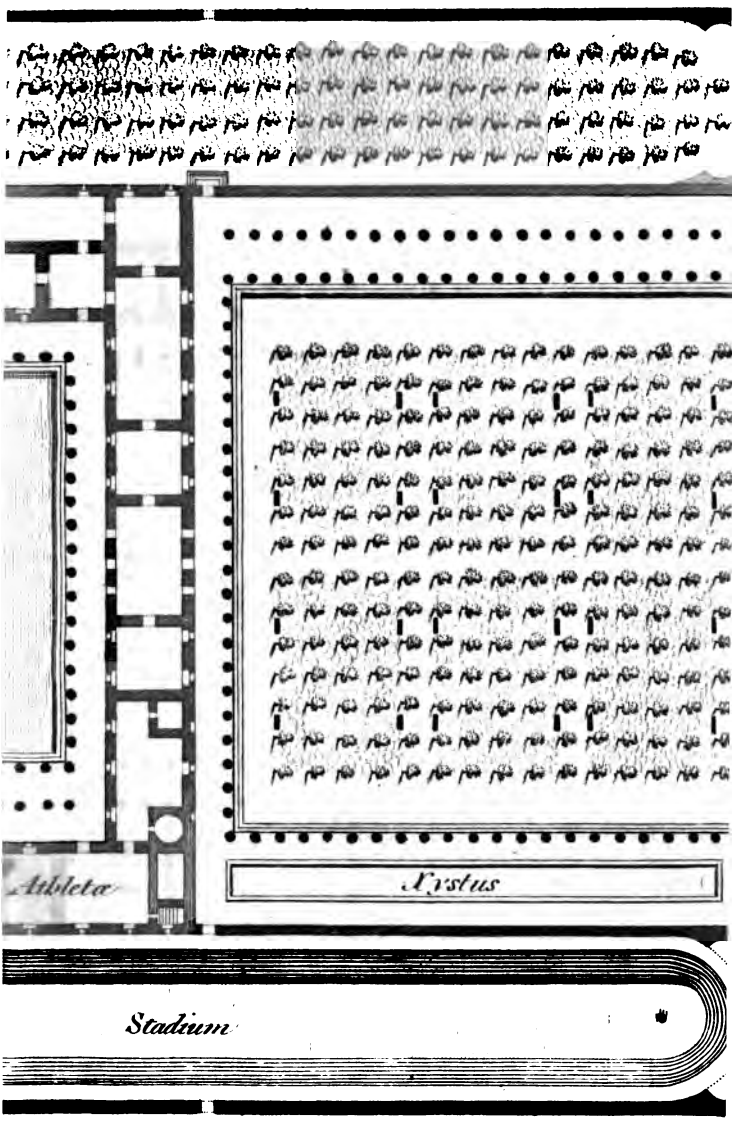
T. Cook sculp.

PLAN
of the
ACADEMY
AND ITS ENVIRONS
for the Travels of Anacharsis
By M. BARBIE DU BOCAGE
May 1784.
COLONOS
Tower of Timon
the Misanthrope
Road to Thria
House and Court yard of Plato



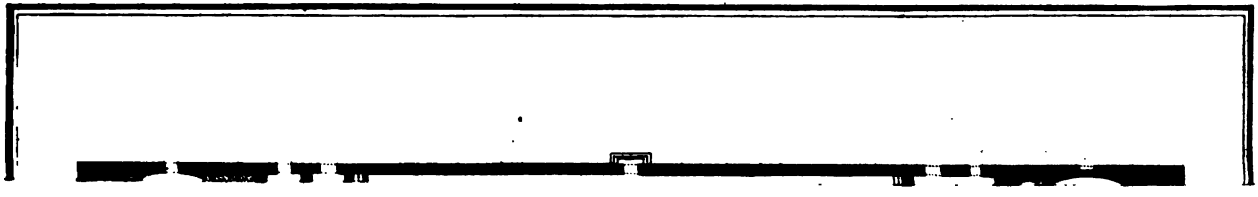
T. Cook f.

PLAN OF A GRECIAN PALÆSTRA
AFTER VITRUVIUS.


Athleta
Xystus
Stadium

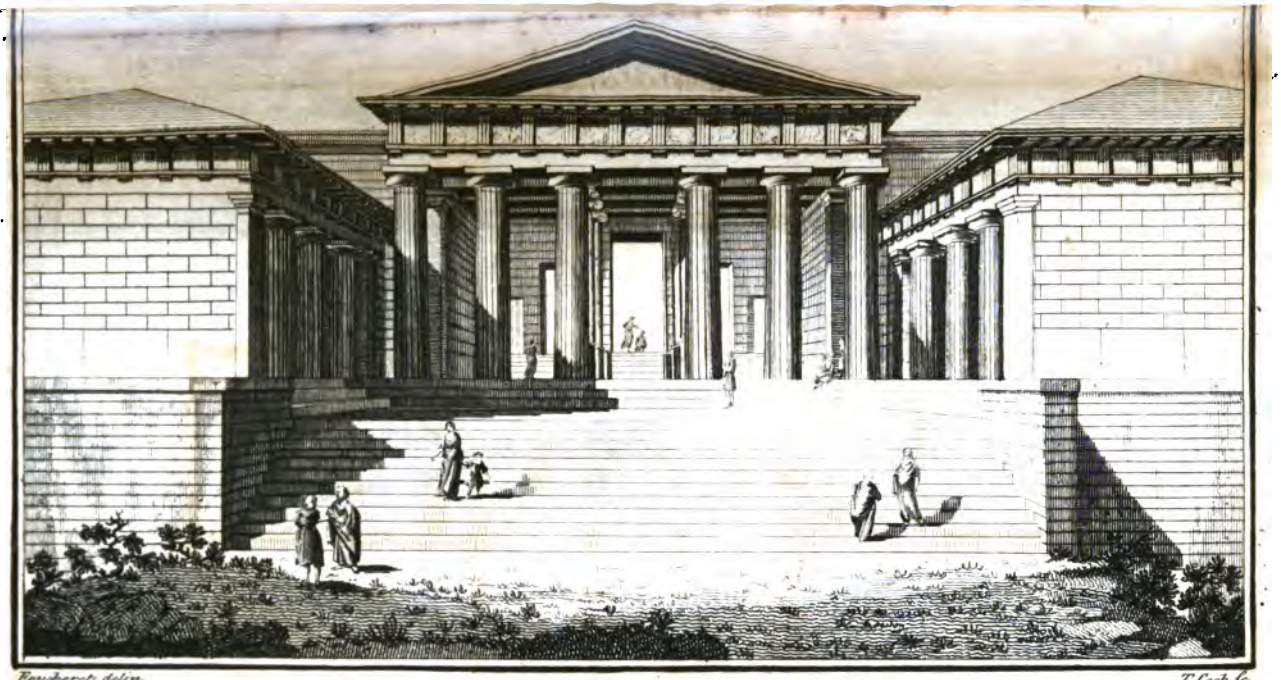
C N.° 11.

Vol 1. p. 327.



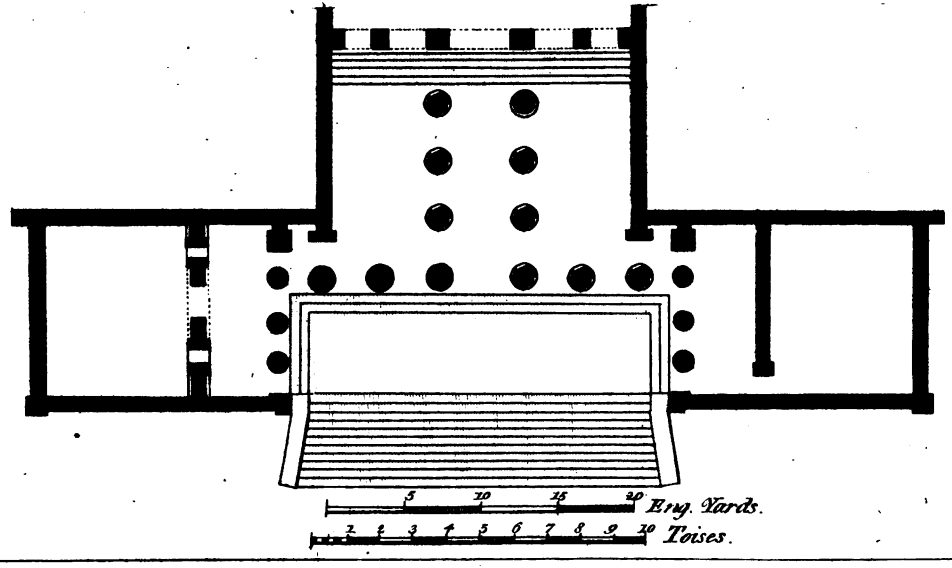
AFTER VITRUVIUS.

Vol. 1. p. 327.

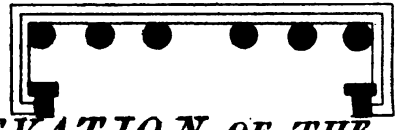


Foucherot delin. T. Cook sc.

PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE PROPYLÆA

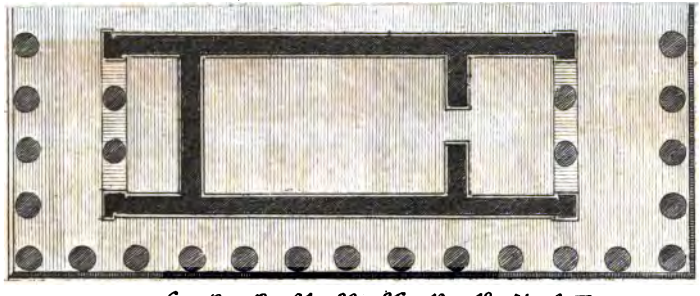

5 10 15 20 Eng. Yards.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Toises.

N°13. Vol. I. p. 374



PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE PROPYLÆA

View of the Parthenon.



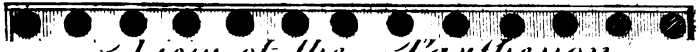
N°2.

Elevation of the Front of the Parthenon.

N.°14. Vol. I. p. 378.

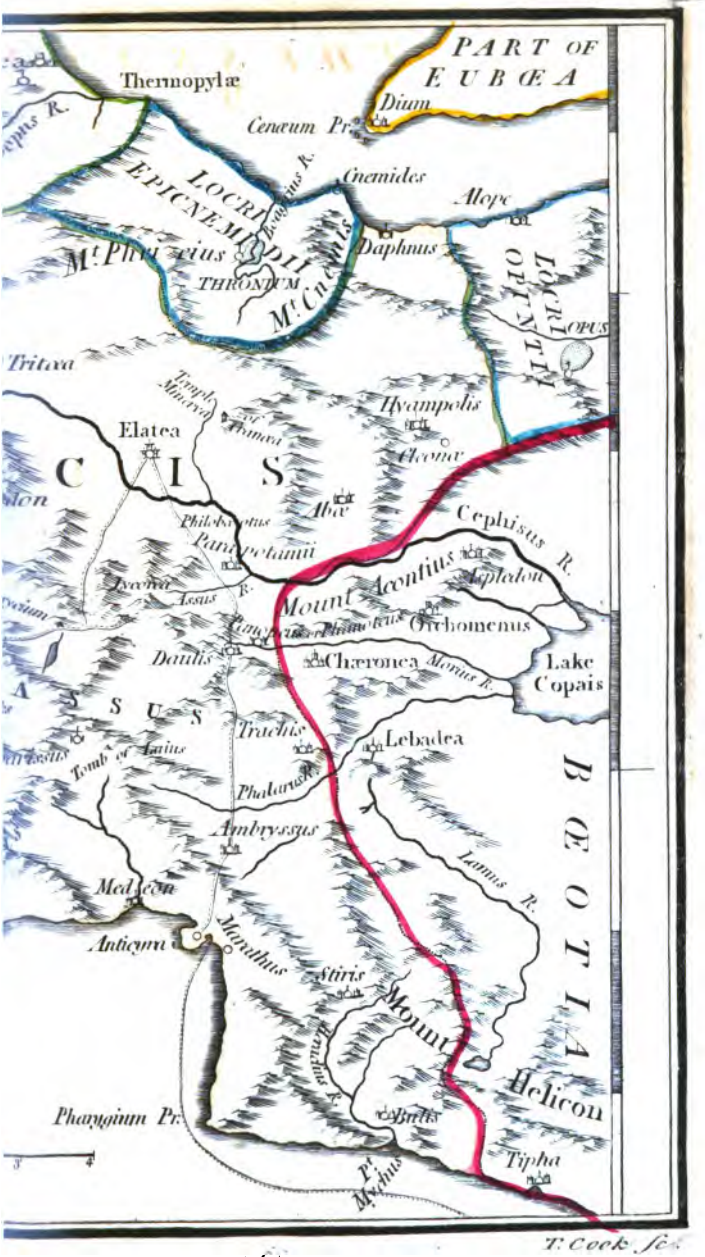
N.°1.

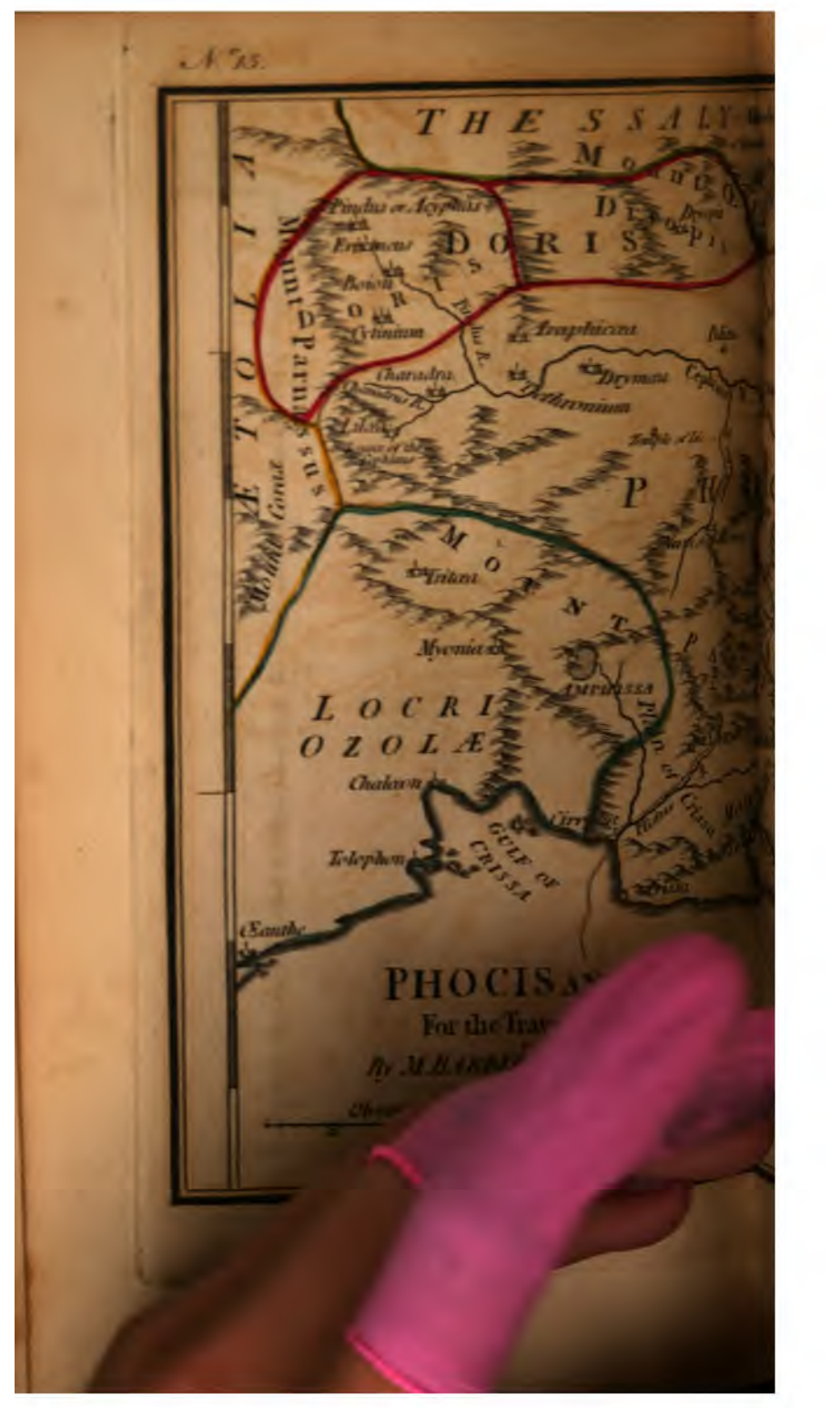
Plan of the Temple of Theseus.



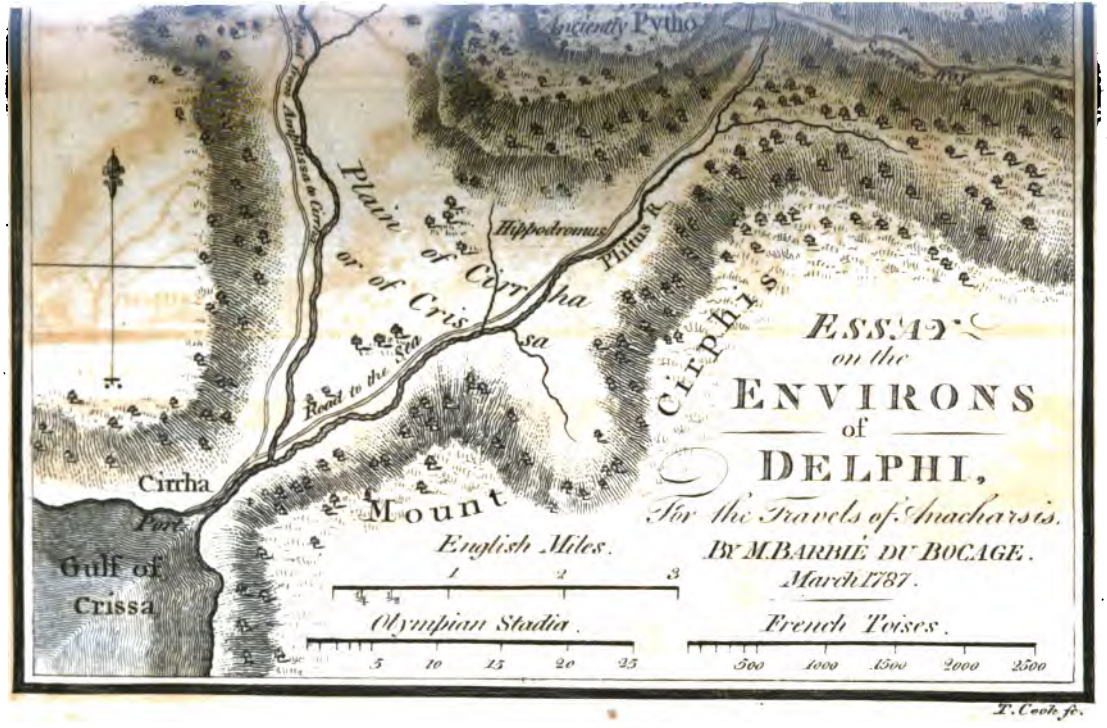
View of the Parthenon.

PHOCIS AND DORIS
For the Travels of Anacharsis
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE June 1787

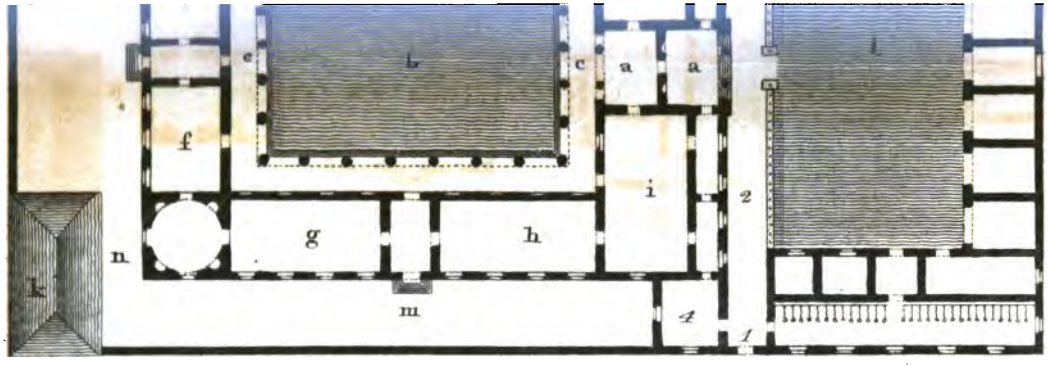

PART OF
EUBŒA
Thermopylæ
Dium
Ceneum Pr.
Cnemides
Daphnus
Aleye
LOCRI
EPICNEMIDII
THRONIUM
LOCRI
OPUNTII
OPUS
Tritæa
Hyampolis
Elatea
C I S
Cephisus R.
Mount
Acontius
Lapadon
Orchomenus
Lake
Copais
Daulis
Chæronea
Tmolus
Trachis
Lebadea
Tomb of Laius
Phalarus
Ambryssus
Lamus R.
Medeon
Anticyra
Stiris
Mount
Helicon
Phæstus R.
Phæstus
Phæstus R.
Phæstus
Phæstus R.
Phæstus


N° 15.
THE SSALY
DORIS
Pindus or Acyphas
Erineus
Boion
Cytinium
Araphicæa
Charadra
Drymæa
Tethronium
Mount Parnassus
Mount Coras
Tritæa
Myonia
Amphissa
LOCRI
OZOLÆ
Chalæon
Tolophon
GULF OF CRISSA
Œanthe
PHOCIS
For the Trav

PART OF
EUBŒA
Thermopylæ
Dium
Cenæum Pr.
Cnemides
Alope
LOCRI
EPICNEMIDII
Daphnus
THRONIUM
Hyampolis
Elatea
Cephisus R.
Lake
Copais
Trachis
Lebadea
Ambryssus
Medeon
Anticyra
Marathus


Anciently Pytho
Plain of Crissa
Hippodromus
Pleistus R.
Cephissus
Road to the Sea
Cirrha
Port
Mount
Gulf of Crissa
ESSAY
on the
ENVIRONS
of
DELPHI,
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
BY M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.
March 1787.
English Miles.
1
2
3
Olympian Stadia.
5
10
15
20
25
French Toises.
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
T. Cook fe.

VIEW OF DELPHI AND THE TWO ROCKS OF PARNASSUS.



A. Apartment of the Wife.

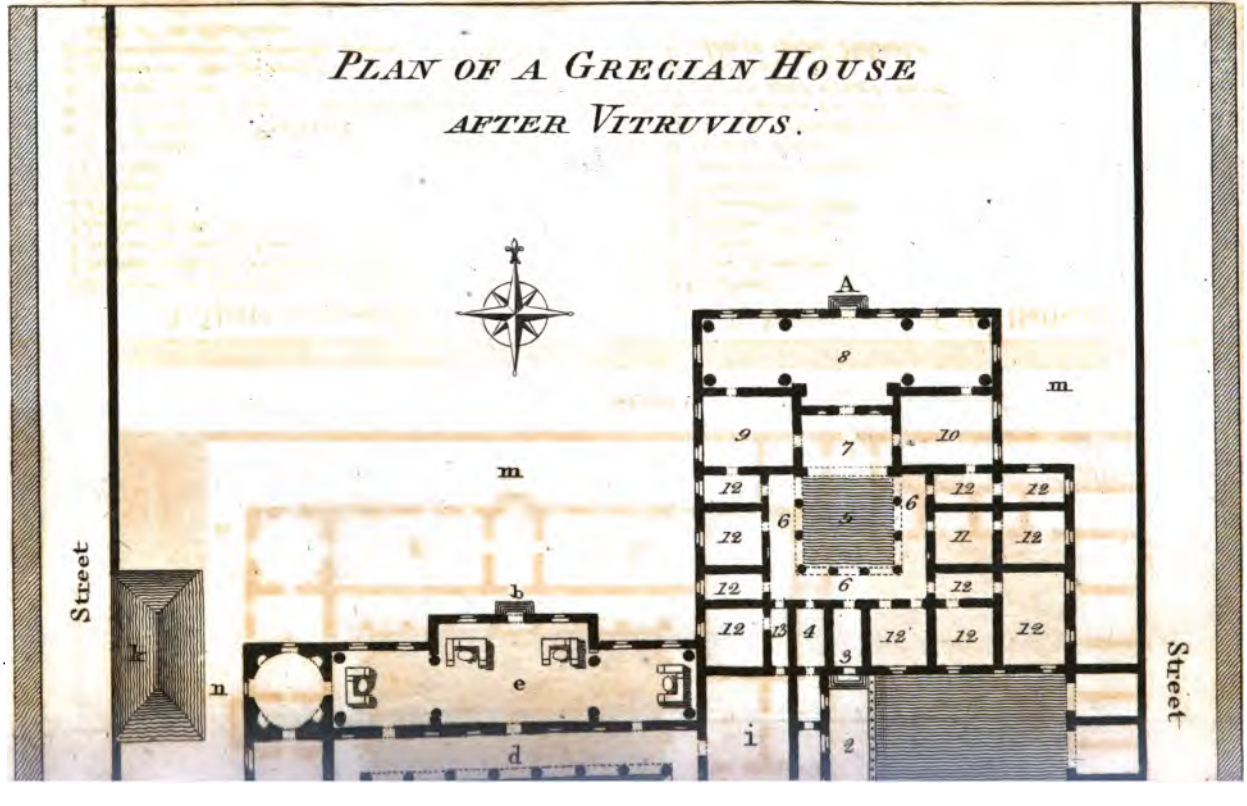
1. Entrance or First Door to the Street
2. Paſſage called by Vitruvius Iter
3. Second or inner Door
4. Lodges of the Porters
5. Peristyle
6. Porticos
7. Vestibule
8. Work-Shops
9. Bed-chamber or Thalamus
10. Chamber for Visits or Amphithalamus
11. Dining-Room
12. Rooms for the Servants
13. Communication between the apartment of the Wife and that of the Husband.

B. Apartment of the Husband.

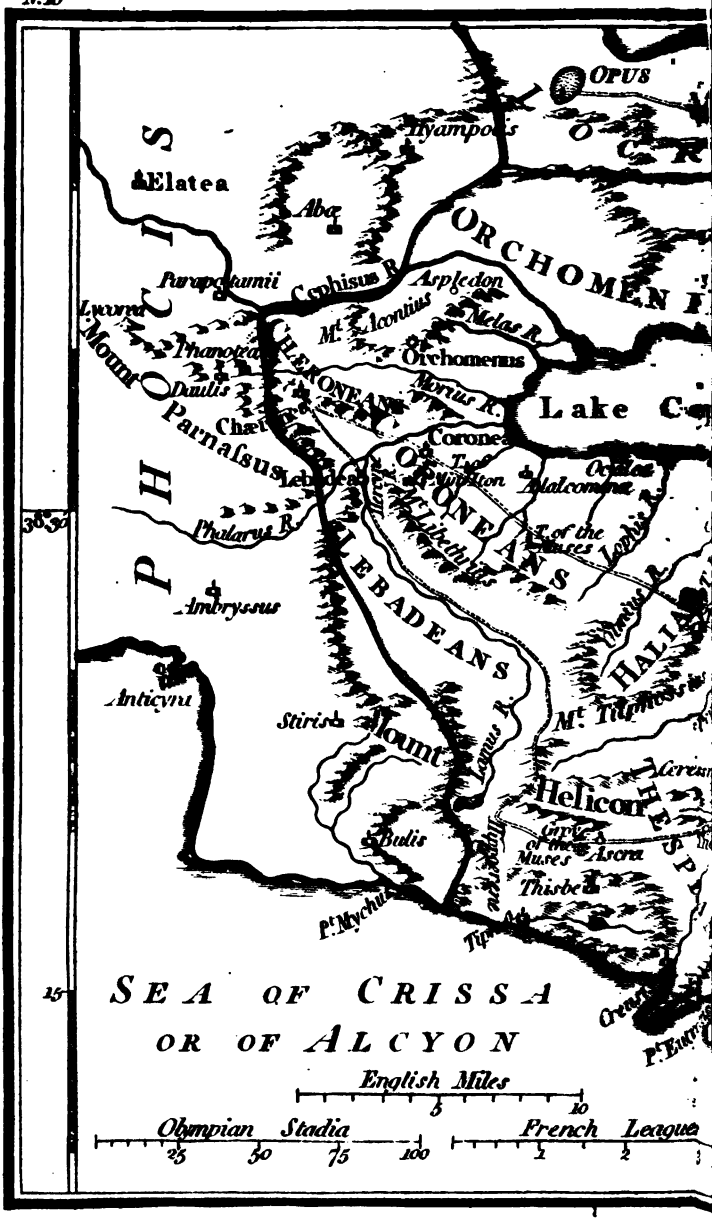
a. Vestibules
b. Great Peristyle
c. Porticos
d. Rhodian Portico
e. Banqueting Hall
f. Libraries
g. Gallery of Pictures
h. Dining Room
i. Halls of Audience and Conversation
k. Apartments for the Guests
l. Stables and Court-yard
m. Garden
n. Alleys called Meſaulæ

T. Cook. ſc.

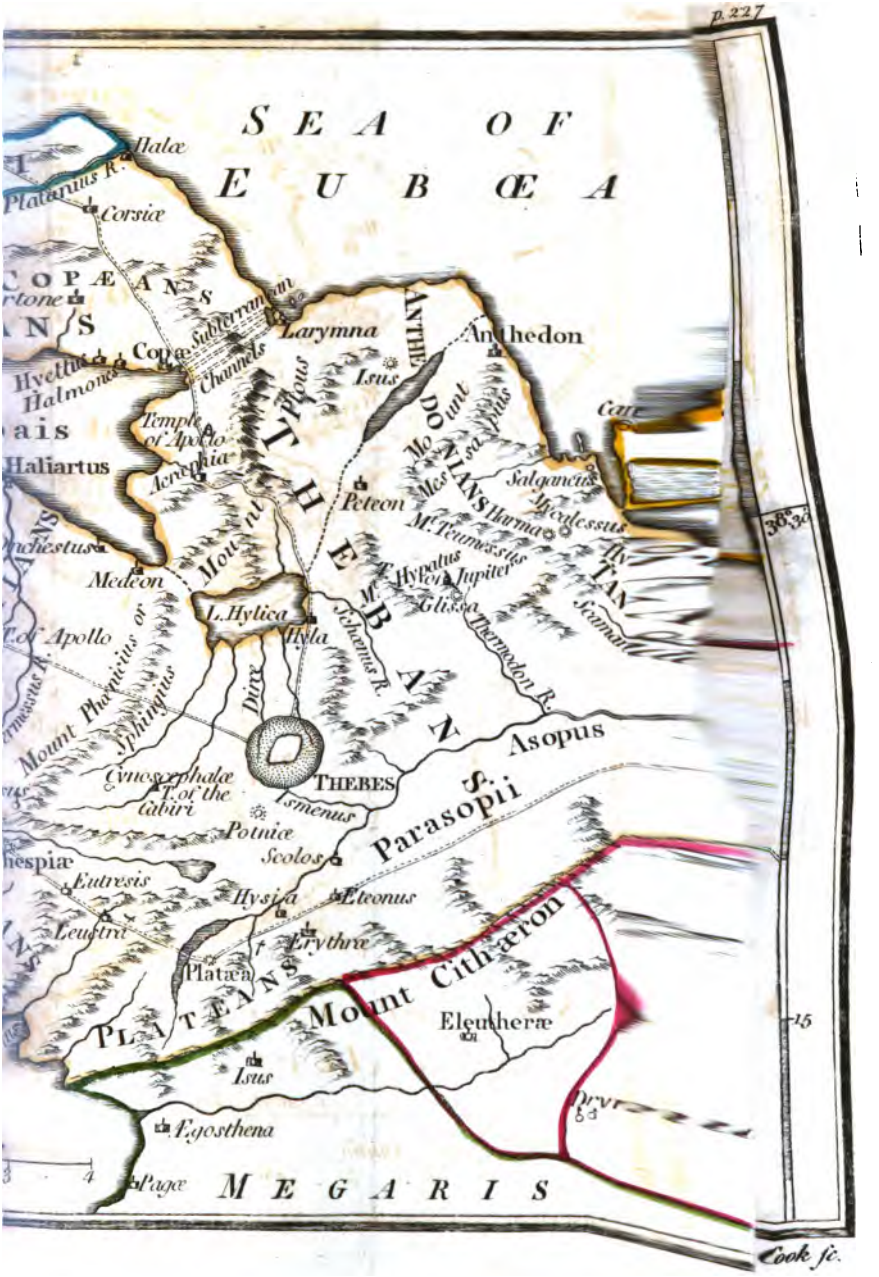
PLAN OF A GRECIAN HOUSE AFTER VITRUVIUS.

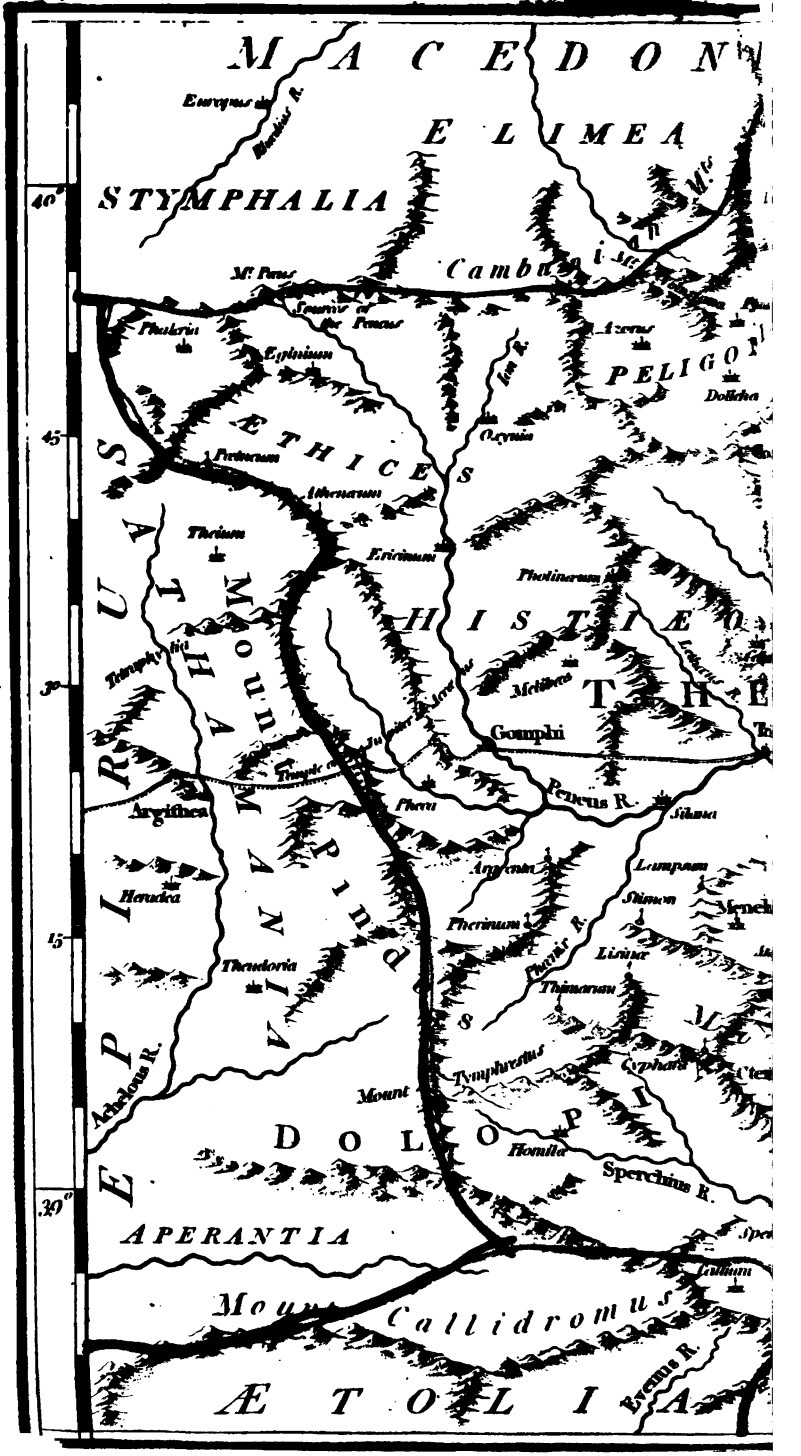


N°. 18

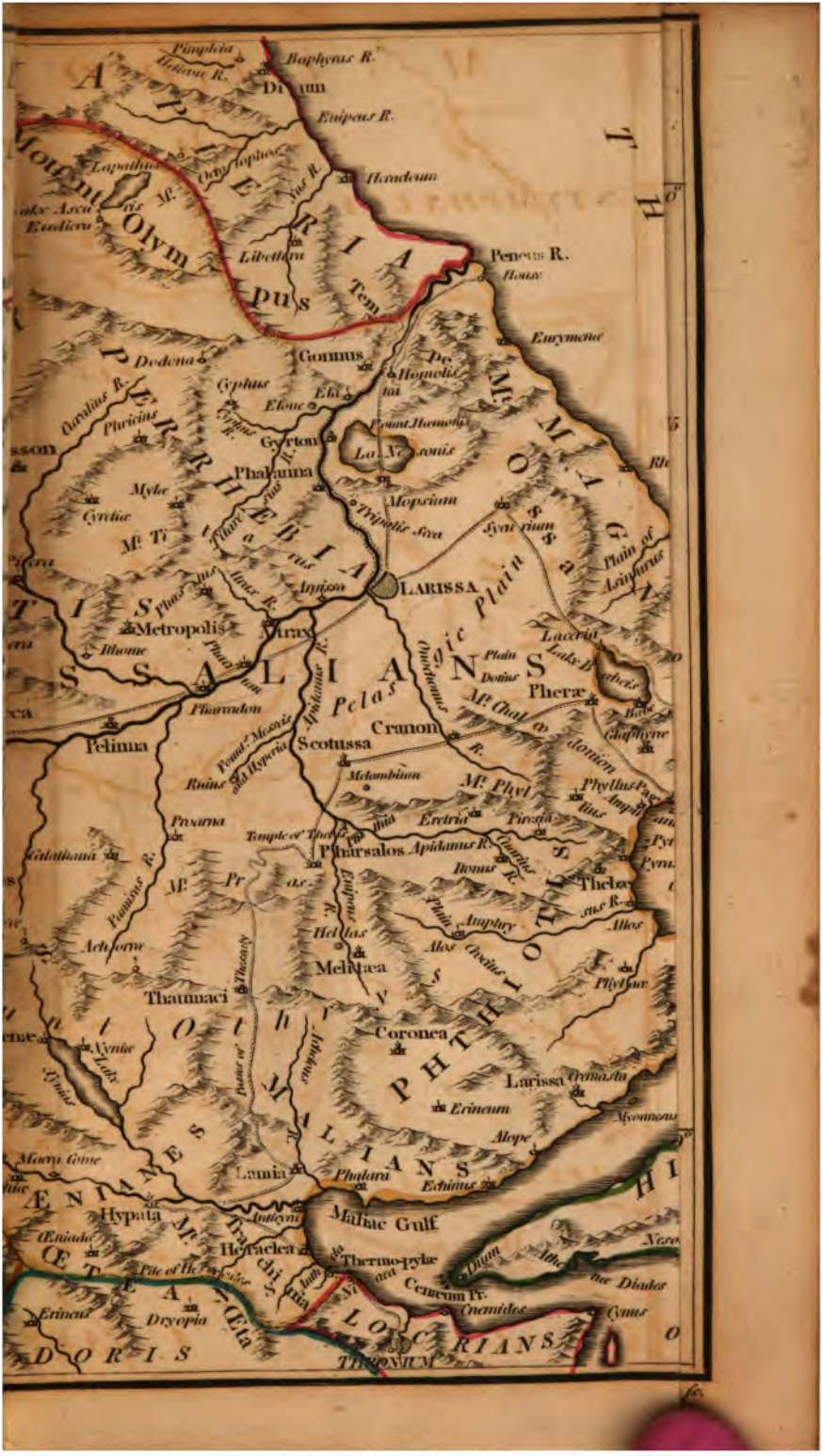


OPUS
Hyampolis
Elatea
Abæ
ORCHOMEN
Parapotamii
Cephisus R.
Aspledon
Lycorea
Mt. Acontius
Melas R.
Phanotea
Orchomenus
Mount Parnassus
Daulis
CHERONEANS
Morius R.
Lake C
Chæ
Coronea
Lebadea
Ocalea
Alalcomena
Phalarus R.
Mt. Libethrius
Lophis R.
Ambryssus
LEBADEANS
Anticyra
Stiris
Mount
Lamus R.
Helicon
Bulis
Ascra
Thisbe
Pt. Mychus
SEA OF CRISSA
OR OF ALCYON
English Miles
5
10
Olympian Stadia
25
50
75
100
French Leagues
1
2

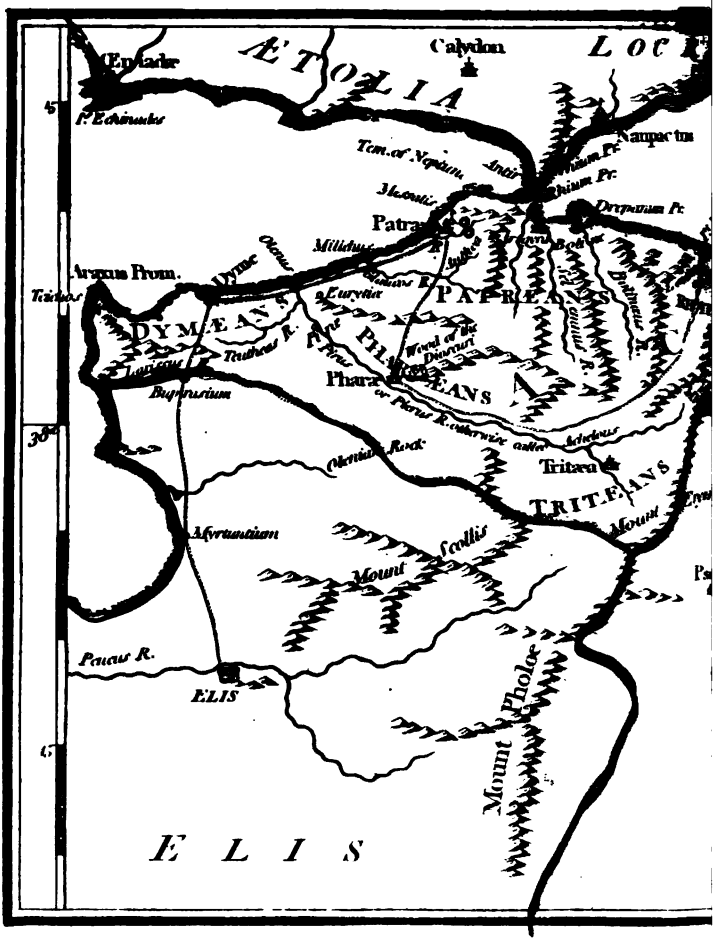

p. 227
SEA OF EUBŒA
Halæ
Platanius R.
Corsiæ
COPÆANS
Copæ
Subterranean Channels
Larymna
Isus
ANTHEDONIANS
Anthedon
Hyettus
Halmones
Temple of Apollo
Acrephia
Haliartus
Mount Ptous
THEBANS
Peteon
Mount Messapus
Salganeus
Mycalessus
Harma
Mt. Teumessus
Mt. Hypatus
Jupiter
Glissa
Thermodon R.
Scaman
Medeon
L. Hylica
Hyla
Schœnus R.
Dirce
Mount Phœnicius or Sphingius
Cynoscephalæ
T. of the Cabiri
THEBES
Ismenus
Potniæ
Scolos
Parasopii
Asopus
Eutresis
Hysia
Eteonus
Leuctra
Erythræ
Platæa
PLATÆANS
Mount Cithæron
Eleutheræ
Isus
Ægosthena
Pagæ
MEGARIS
Cook sc.



MACEDON
ELIMEA
STYMPHALIA
Europus
Rhodius R.
Mt. Pinus
Cambunian Mts.
Sources of the Peneus
Phaleria
Eginium
Azorus
PELIGON
Dolicha
Ion R.
Oxynia
ÆTHICES
Pretneum
Athenæum
Theium
Ericinum
Photinæum
HISTIÆO
Melibœa
Gomphi
Peneus R.
Silana
Argithea
Heradea
Pheca
Argenta
Lampsum
Stimon
Pherinum
Phœnix R.
Lisinæ
Thimarum
Theudoria
Tymphrestus
Cyphara
Mount
Homila
Sperchius R.
Achelous R.
DOLOPI
APERANTIA
Callidromus
Evenus R.
ÆTOLIA
EPIRUS
Mount Pindus
40°
45
30
15
39°


Baphyras R.
Enipeus R.
Peneus R.
Eurymane
Gonnus
Dodona
Cyphus
Elone
Gyrton
Phalanna
Mopsium
LARISSA
Metropolis
Pelinna
Scotussa
Cranon
Pheræ
Pharsalos
Thaumaci
Melitæa
Coronea
Larissa
Lamia
Hypata
Maliac Gulf
Thermo-pylæ
Cenæum Pr.
Cnemides
Cynus
Eretria
Histiæa
Dium
Libethra
Pelasgic Plain
Plain of Lenthus
Lacerin
Plain of Dotium
Phlyi
Phyllus
Ampl
Chalcis
Ruins
Melambium
Phlegyas
Temple of Ceres
Pharcadon
Pharsalian
Pharsalus R.
Enipeus R.
Thetes
Amphry
Alos
Alos Arenæ
Achæorne
Thessaly
Ruins
Ancient Lamia
Pass of Thermopylæ
Antigoni
Trachis
Heraclea
Pile of Heraclea
Erineus
Dryopia
Œta
Œniadæ
Mavro Gome
Lentz
Ypate
Phalara
Echinus
Meliæ
Myonnesus
Atheas
Nesos
Dium
Diades
THRONIUM
MAGNESIA
PERRHÆBIA
PELASGIOTIS
PHTHIOTIS
MALIANS
ÆNIANES
DORIS
LOCRIANS
THESSALIA
Olympus Mt.
Ossa Mt.
Pelion Mt.
Mt Titanus
Mt Othrys
Mt Phyli
Mt Chalcodonium
Mt Pr
Pindus
Temple of Jupiter Olympius
Temple of Venus
Temple of Diana
Temple of Ceres
Fount. Hæmonia
Lake Nessonis
Tripolis Sea
Fount. Messeis
Old Hyperia
Fount. Hyperia
Fount. Arne
Fount. Pyrene
Fount. Cyphissus
Fount. Hippocrene
Fount. Aganippe
Fount. Hippocrene
Fount. Aganippe
Fount. Arethusa
Fount. Cyphissus

(1.20.)



Calydon
ÆTOLIA
Naupactus
Patra
Araxus Prom.
DYMÆANS
PATREANS
PHARÆANS
Pharæ
Tritæa
TRITÆANS
Myrtuntium
Mount Scollis
Peneus R.
ELIS
Mount Pholoe
ELIS

ORINTHIA, SICYONIA,

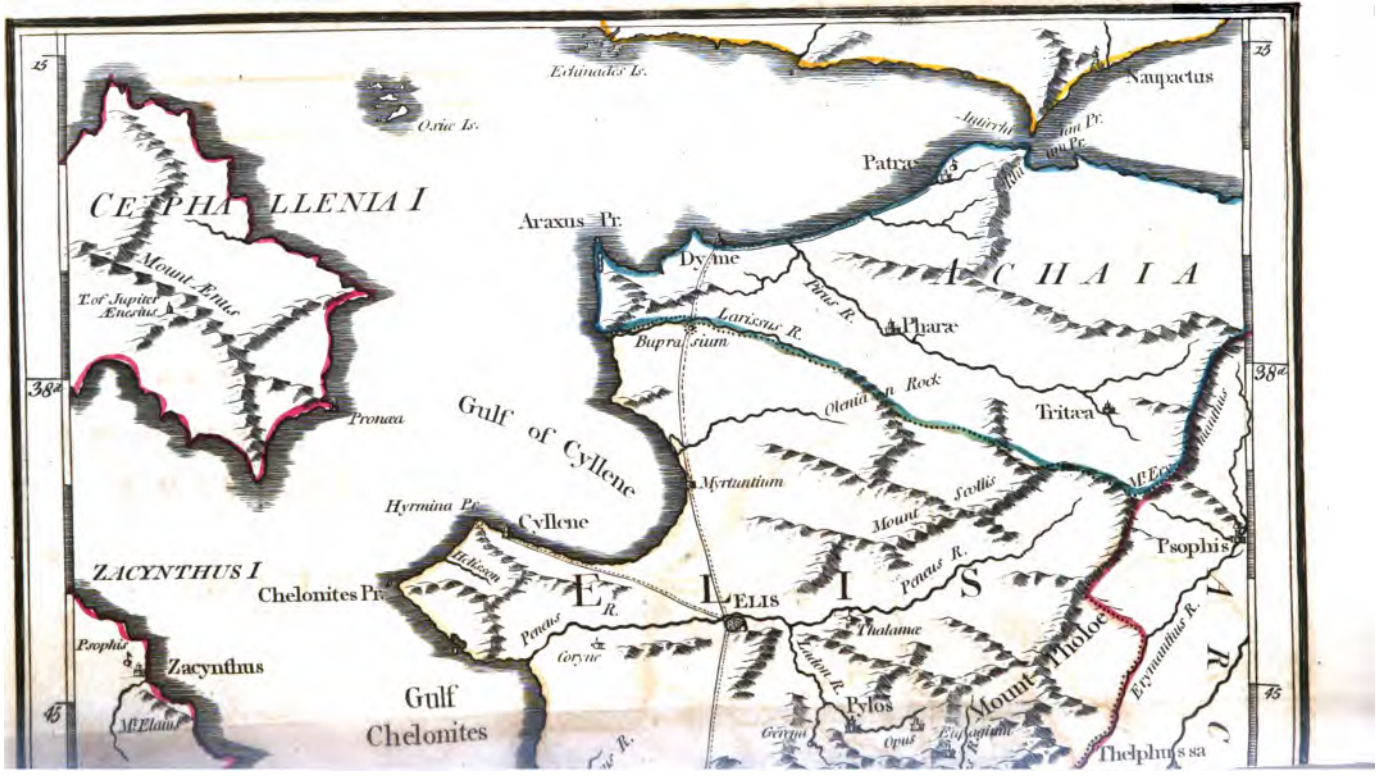
PHLIASIA,

and ACHAIA,

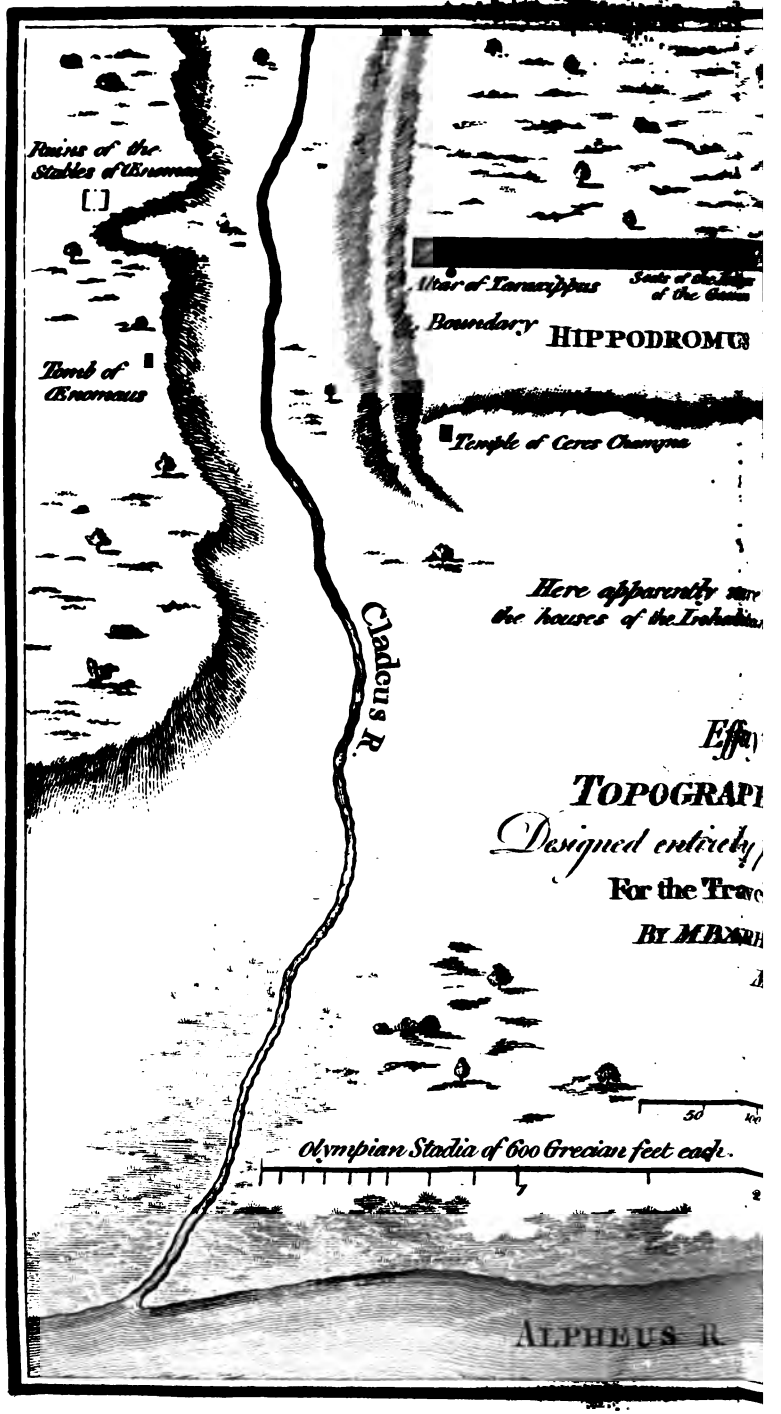
for the Travels of Anacharsis

M BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE June 1786.

ELIS
AND
TRIPHYLIA
for the Travels of Anacharsis
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE
August 1786.
GULF
OF
CYPARISSIA
MESSENIA
Alpheus R.
Alpheus R.
Letrini
OLYMPIA
PISA
Pisa
Heræa
Aliphera
Phigalea
Tylos
Lepreum
Samicum
Anigrus
Strophades Is.
Olympian Stadia
French Leagues
English Miles
Cyparissium Pr.
Cyparissia
MESSENIA
T. Cook sc.


Echinades Is.
Naupactus
Oxiæ Is.
Antirrhi
um Pr.
Rhi
um Pr.
Patræ
CEPHALLENIA I
Araxus Pr.
Dyme
ACHAIA
Mount Ænus
T. of Jupiter Ænesius
Pirus R.
Larissus R.
Pharæ
Buprasium
Olenian Rock
Tritæa
Pronæa
Gulf of Cyllene
Myrtuntium
Scollis
Mount
Hyrmina Pr.
Cyllene
Helisson
Psophis
ZACYNTHUS I
Chelonites Pr.
ELIS
Peneus R.
Peneus
Thalamæ
Psophis
Zacynthus
Coryne
Ladon R.
Mount Pholoe
Erymanthus R.
Gulf
Chelonites
Pylos
Mt. Elaius
Gerena
Opus
Thelphussa
38d
45
25

No. 22.



Ruins of the Stables of Œnomaus
Tomb of Œnomaus
Altar of Taraxippus
Boundary
HIPPODROMUS
Temple of Ceres Chamyna
Here apparently
the houses of the Inhabitants
Cladeus R.
Effay
TOPOGRAPH
Designed entirely
For the Trav
BY M.BARH
50
100
Olympian Stadia of 600 Grecian feet each.
7
2
ALPHEUS R.

...y on the ...

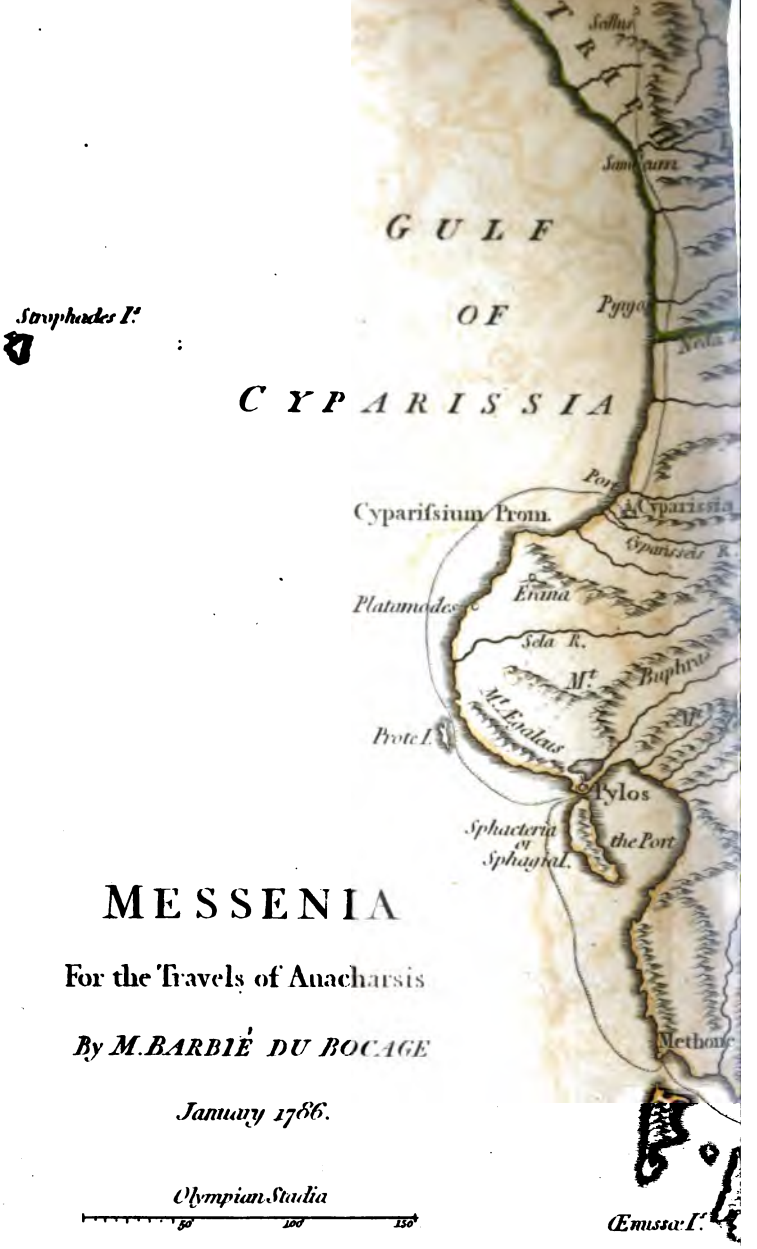
...HY or OLYMPIA

... from Ancient Authors

...els of Anacharsis.

...BIE DU BOCAGE.

May 1780.



MESSENIA

For the Travels of Anacharsis

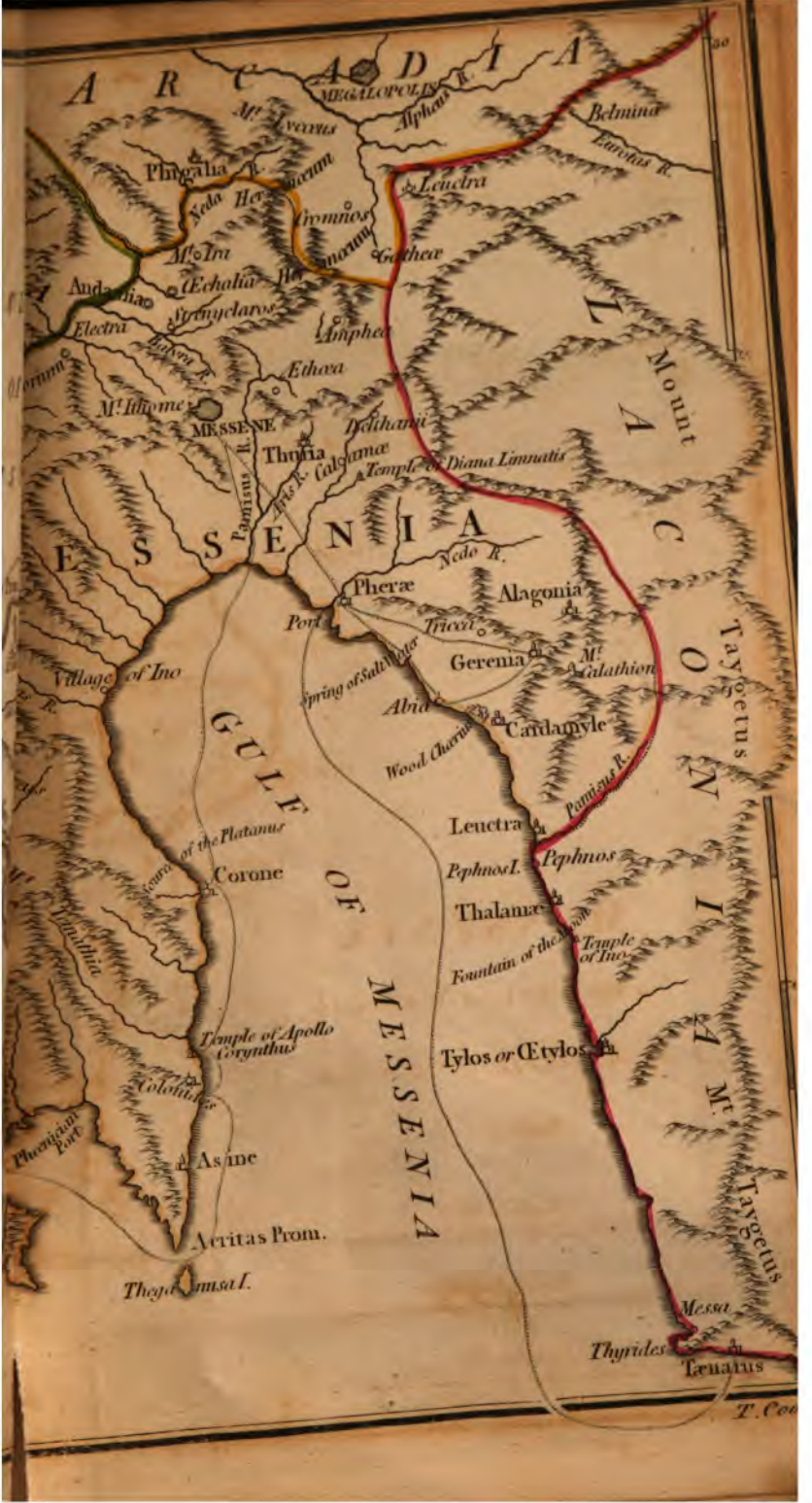
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE

January 1786.

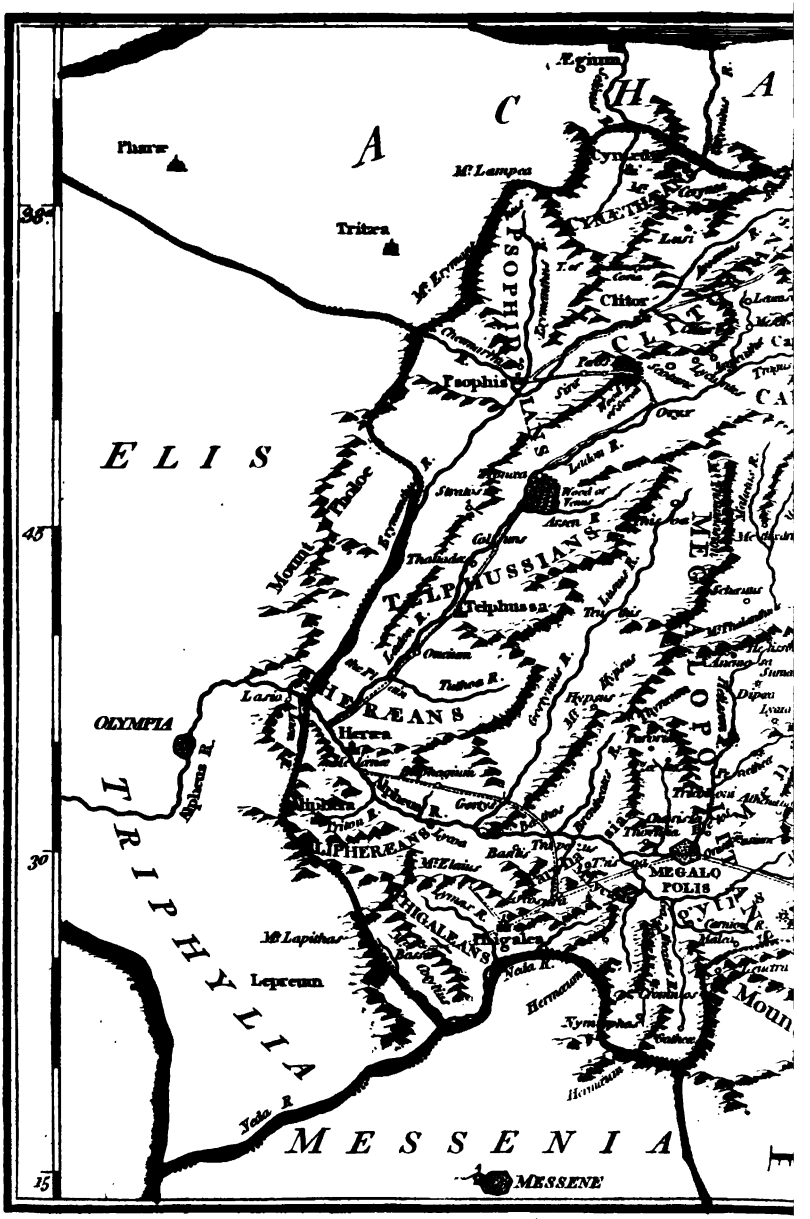
Olympian Stadia

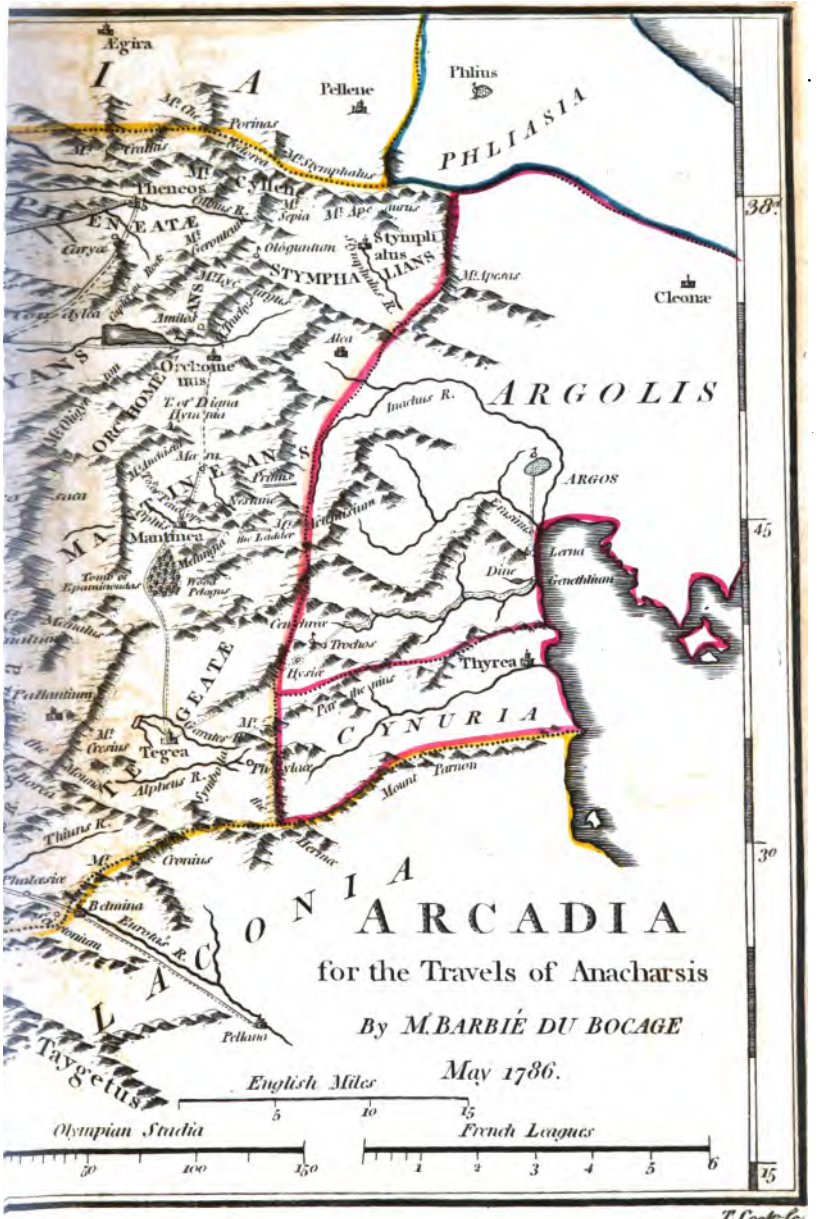
French Leagues

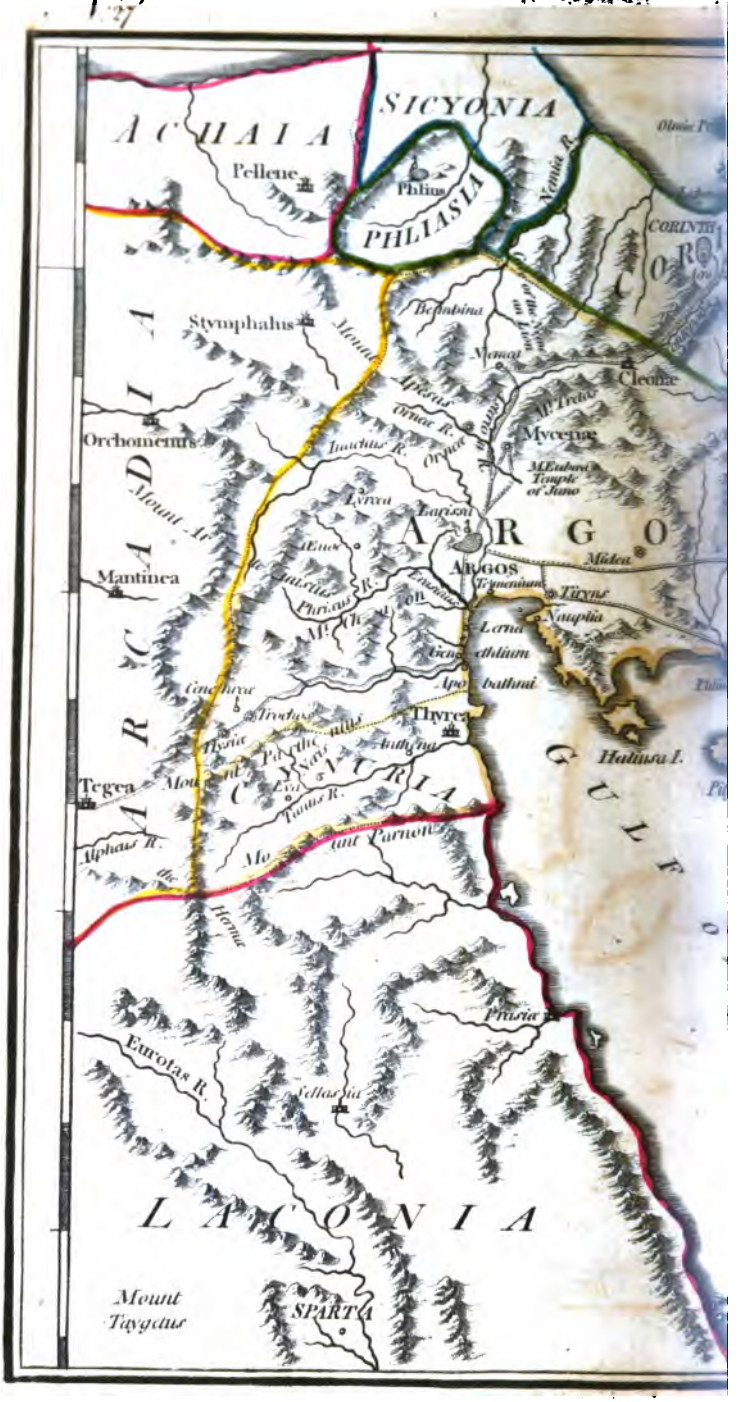
English Miles



ARCADIA
MEGALOPOLIS
Alpheus R.
Belmina
Eurotas R.
Mt. Lycæus
Phigalia
Neda R.
Leuctra
Cromnos
Mt. Ira
Gatheæ
Andania
Œchalia
Strenyclaros
Electra
Amphea
Ethæa
Mt. Ithome
MESSENE
Delthanii
Thuria
Calamæ
Temple of Diana Limnatis
Pamisus R.
Aris R.
Mount
LACONIA
Taygetus
MESSENIA
Nedo R.
Pheræ
Alagonia
Port
Tricca
Gerenia
Mt. Calathion
Village of Ino
Spring of Salt Water
Abia
Caidamyle
Wood Charius
Pamisus R.
GULF OF MESSENIA
Leuctra
Pephnos I.
Pephnos
Source of the Platanus
Corone
Thalamæ
Temple of Ino
Fountain of the Moon
Temple of Apollo Corynthus
Tylos or Œtylos
Colonides
Phœnician Port
Asine
Acritas Prom.
Thegamusa I.
Mt. Taygetus
Messa
Thyrides
Tænarus
T. Coo

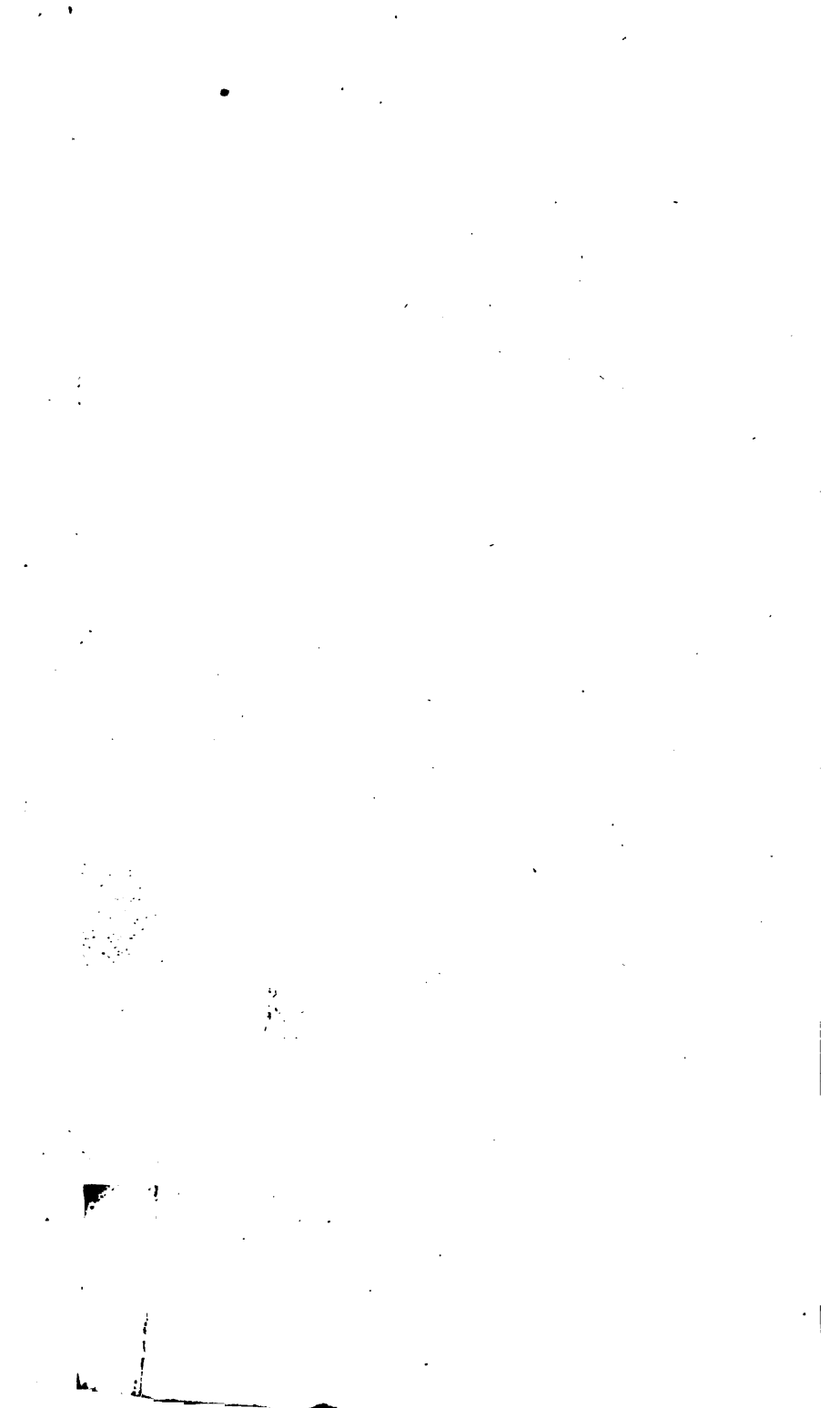

Ægium
ACHAIA
Pharæ
Mt Lampea
Tritæa
PSOPHIS
Psophis
ELIS
Mount Thalus
Thalus R.
Thalus
Mount Olenus
Olenus R.
Olenus
Larissus R.
Larissus
OLYMPIA
Alpheus R.
Alpheus
Herea
Buphras
Buphras R.
Triton R.
Triton
Gerenia
Gerenia R.
Gerenia
Mt Lapithas
Lepreum
TRIPHYLIA
Yeta R.
Yeta
MESSENIA
MESSENE
Mt Erymanthus
Erymanthus R.
Erymanthus
Chitor
Lasi
Teuthis
Teuthis R.
Teuthis
Teuthis
Teuthis

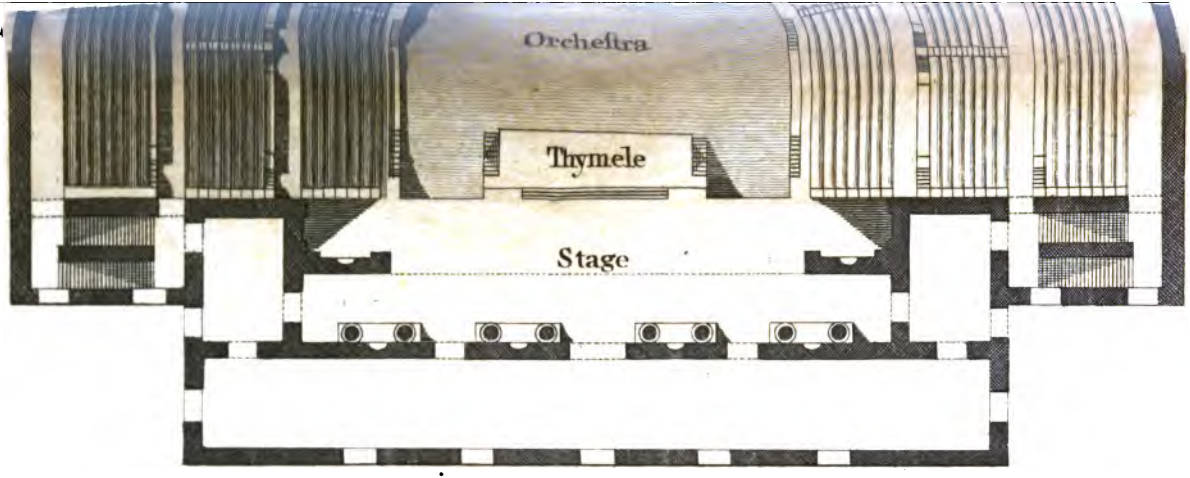

Ægira
Pellene
Phlius
PHLIASIA
Pheneos
Stymphalus
Cleonæ
ARGOLIS
ARGOS
Orchomenus
Mantinea
Tegea
Thyrea
CYNURIA
ARCADIA
for the Travels of Anacharsis
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE
May 1786.
English Miles
Olympian Stadia
French Leagues
T. Cooke sc.



ACHAIA
SICYONIA
Pellene
Phlius
PHLIASIA
Nemia R.
CORINTH
Stymphalus
Mount Apesas
Nemea
Cleonae
Orchomenus
Inachus R.
Orneae R.
Mycenae
Mt. Tretus
M. Eubœa Temple of Juno
Lyrcea
Larissa
ARGO
Midea
Mantinea
Phrixus R.
ARGOS
Tiryns
Nauplia
Lerna
Apobathmi
Thyrea
Halinsa I.
Tegea
Alpheus R.
Mount Parnon
Prasiae
Eurotas R.
Sellasia
LACONIA
Mount Taygetus
SPARTA

MEGARIS
MEGARA
Mount Gerania
SALAMIS
THIA
Scironian Rock
Crommyon
Salamis
Cenchreæ
Pt. of the Athenians or Pireus
SARON
Crangiæ Is.
Eleusa
Peræa
Spicæum Pr.
Mount Arachnæus
EPIDAURIA
Ægina
Mount Panhellenion
Œa
Epidaurus
Pityonesus
Temple of
Tem. of Æsculapius
Cecryphalus I.
Lessa
Saronic Gulf
ÆGIN
Chersonesus
Methone
Pt. Schœnitas
TRŒZENIA
Celenderis
Calauria
Asine
Chrysorrhoas R.
Port Pogon
Trœzen
Didymi
Rock of Theseus
Eiones
Philanorium
Hyrcus R.
Hei
HERMIONIS
the Mole
Temple of Ceres Thermesia
phyra I.
Mt. Prionos
Bucephala Pr.
Hermione
Halicæ
Mt. Coccygius
Mt. Porthmos M.
Struthus Pr.
Hydræa I.
Aperopia I.
Acra
ARGOS
Tiparenus I.
Tricrana I.
Aristeræ I.
Olympian Stadia
50
100
150
French Leagues
1
2
3
4





French Toises.

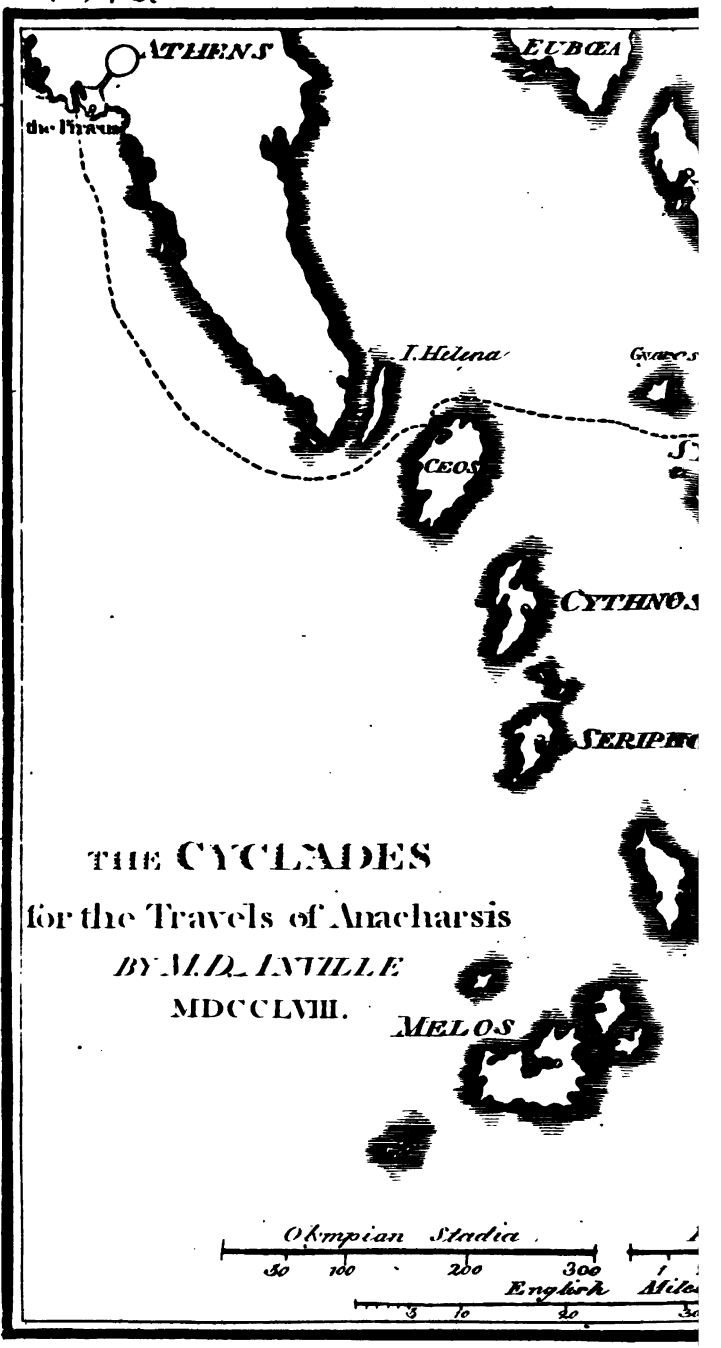
1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20

English Feet.

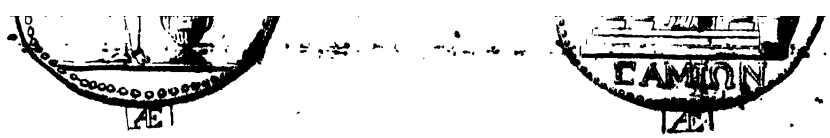
10 20 30 40 50 100

T. Cook sc.

ANCIENT GREEK THEATRE.


ATHENS
EUBŒA
the Piræus
I. Helena
CEOS
CYTHNOS
SERIPHO
THE CYCLADES
for the Travels of Anacharsis
BY M. D. ANVILLE
MDCCLVIII.
MELOS
Olympian Stadia
50 100 200 300
English Miles
3 10 20

DELOS
38
Temple of Apollo
Tombs
Rhenea
Port
Mount Cynthus
Inapus
ANDROS
TENOS
YROS
MYCONE
RHENEA
DELOS
PARos
NAXOS
AMORGOS
37
SIPHNOS
IOS
Sicinos
Pholegandros
THERA
Anaphe
French Leagues
12
30



N°1 *Coin of Athens, on which appears the Grotto of Pan, the Staircase leading to the Citadel, and some Monuments consecrated to Minerva.* *see Chap. XII.*

N°2 *Coin of Arcadia. The God Pan seated on Mount Olympus, the name of which is indicated by the letters OAYM.* *Chap. LII.*

N°3 *Coin of Cnidus, the Venus of Praxiteles. Chap. LXXII. The same figure is represented on an engravd gem in the Cabinet of the Duke of Orleans. see the Description of that Cabinet.* *Tom I. Pl. XXV. Page 135.*

N°4 *Coin of Samos. The Temple and Statue of Juno. On the Steps of the Vestibule, a pot or vase in which is a shrub intended for the* Agnus Castus. *Chap. LXXIV.*

T. Cook fe.

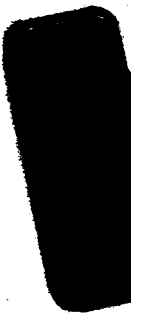
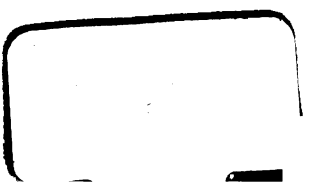
COINS from the Cabinet of the King of France.

For the Travels of Anacharsis

N°1.

N°2.

N°3.

N°4.

DEC 13 1956